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"CoCo" Hill Crowned Queen



By Freddie A. Brown Jr.
Hilltop Staffwriter

As she anxiously awaited among the other contestants in her green taffeta gown, her mind was preoccupied with thoughts of winning the coveted title. And suddenly, at the stroke of midnight, the moment of truth arrived. "The new Miss Howard University 1982-83 is... Miss Collette Hill!" representing the college of Fine Arts.

Born in New York and reared in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, Collette Hill, a senior in the Drama Department, she is fondly known on campus as "CoCo." In

talent and the ability that everyone else saw in me," she explained. "I had to use a live audience to see what level I was on as an artist, whether I was ready for Broadway, New York, Europe, and auditioning for all the professional companies. This is initially why I entered the pageant."

Just like the cliché "One good thing leads to another," Collette was crowned as Miss Fine Arts and faced a greater challenge. Realizing her potential to become Miss Howard various faculty members and students worked closely with Collette as she prepared to compete in the Miss Howard Pageant. "The Drama Department is like my family. During the entire experience, I received 100% support and cooperation from the entire College of Fine Arts. They were behind me all of the way. They believed in me and they were there whenever I needed them," insisted Collette. "Without their support, I would not have succeeded."

Dr. Geoffrey Newman, Chairman of the Drama Department, commented, "Her success came with her ability to communicate with the audience, which was exemplified through her fabulous performance in the Miss Howard Pageant. She already possessed the charisma, the talent, the charm, the beautiful personality, and the intelligence to be an excellent representative. We (he and other members of the faculty) merely took those things and helped her to develop them to quality standards through extensive coaching and preplanning."

Collette says she realizes that the role of Miss Howard University is more than just wearing a tiara and sash, prancing across campus as a popularity queen. She stated her desire to work with Howard University Hospital providing comfort to the sick and also in the community providing service to the elderly and the poor. These things would be accomplished with the assistance of her court.

She is also interested in finding a way to create more unity on this campus through the cooperation of schools, colleges and separate organizations. "There needs to be a sense of unity among the students on this campus. All of the school representatives and the organizations need to come together.

We need to get back to the basic theme of this year's Homecoming which is Harambee — pulling together, coming together as one. I'd like to incorporate programs and projects that maybe would pull some of these entities together," she said.

With these goals in mind, Collette feels that she is prepared to serve as an "ambassador to the University" as she quaintly termed it. When asked about why she feels she is the best person to represent the university, she responded, "There are certain characteristics that Miss Howard must possess. First, she must be intelligent, have charisma, an outgoing personality, energy, love, warmth, and she must be sensitive to her peers (the students) and the community. She must also be universal and a lover of people. I believe that I have these necessary characteristics as an artist. And with the grace of God and his power, I know that I will do my best."

Collette feels that her popularity on cam-

pus contributed to her winning because the ultimate decision in the competition was in the hands of the students. Whether you know her the girl suited in her colorful dance attire, practicing in front of the Fine Arts building; or the contestant whose performance in the pageant brought the packed house at Crampton to a ovation; or the girl who was passing out Hershey's Chocolate Kisses as a campaign strategy, asking students to "Vote Collette for Miss Howard." Whatever the case may be, there is a consensus that Collette is the ideal person for the job.

One of her many aspirations as a performing artist is to achieve the highest universal level of truth that one can obtain in his or her art form. Upon reaching this goal, she believes that "there is no place else for her but the top, for all true art is universal."

Stephanie Jones, junior in the School of Communications, said, "I think that Collette has a positive spirit and a realness

about her which will prove beneficial as Miss Howard. She demonstrated through her enthusiasm and excitement that she really wanted the title. With these characteristics, I feel that she is the best person to draw the students closer together. That is why I voted for her."

"As educated black students going out into the world, we have an advantage because we are confidently and competently able to compete in society," commented Collette. But we also have a responsibility. We have a torch that has been passed on to us through generations and we must bear it well. But only together can we do it. In unity there is strength. And I just want it to be known that I am going to do all that I can to help bring this unity about as Miss Howard."

Greeks Compete

Photo Essay Page 3



By Brian Price

Dr. Williams Honored At CEO Day Luncheon



By Odessa-Renee Drayton
Special to The Hilltop

Violinists, rose-centered tables, and a choice of red or white wines... the Waldorf? Not quite, it was Howard University's own Armour J. Blackburn Center at the Third Annual CEO (chief executive officers) Day Luncheon sponsored by the Center for Insurance Education (CIE) and the Asa T. Spalding Insurance Society (ATIS).

Dr. Lorraine A. Williams, Howard University Vice President of Academic Affairs was the guest of honor at the luncheon which was attended by nearly 300 invited guests, including CEOs, faculty members, insurance students and other well-wishers.

CEO Day is held annually by Howard University insurance students under the direction of Maurice Williams and Dr. James Chastain, for chief executive officers of the insurance industry who, on behalf of their respective companies, have provided over \$2 million in financial assistance, summer internships and employment opportunities to the CIE program since 1977.

CEO Day is also a display of the outstanding achievements of Howard University insurance students, such as the recent completion of the first edition of the ATIS Journal. The Journal was dedicated to Dr. Williams for her support of the insurance program since its inception four years ago.

Dr. Williams in her acceptance speech offered words of inspiration to the insurance students by reminding them that "with education there is opportunity, with perseverance there is success, but with God, all things are possible."

Along with the ATIS Journal dedication to Dr. Williams was a proclamation dated Oct. 13, 1982 naming it as "Dr. Lorraine Williams' Day" by the Office of the Mayor. The proclamation was delivered by Ethel Williams, executive director of the Mayor's Commission on Women.

Also in attendance was Major General Fredric E. Davison, executive assistant to President Cheek, who was out of the country on University business. On behalf of Dr. Cheek, Davison commented, "the achievement of the insurance program exemplifies

a classic example of what can be achieved."

Despite inclement weather, CEOs traveled from as far as Chicago to be at the affair. Familiar faces included Roland C. Baker, president and chief executive officer of the Montgomery Ward Insurance Group, who recently addressed Howard University insurance students at their inaugural fall meeting, as well as Borell Kirschen, senior VP and general counsel of Fireman's Fund Insurance; Dr. Wiley Branton, dean of Howard University's School of Law; and Harry Garber, chief financial officer and senior executive VP of Equitable Life who responded on behalf of his company by saying that "the relationship between the CIE and the company is truly a partnership and we are very pleased with the operation and results of the program."

In addition, Dr. Michael R. Winston, director of the Moorland-Springarn Research Center in response to the celebrated achievements of Howard insurance students also remarked "one cannot help but be struck by the enthusiasm of the Howard University insurance students."

According to Juliet O. Jones, a junior majoring in insurance, "We show them what we have to offer at CEO Day." Ms. Jones continued "I worked at GEICO for two years through the CIE Summer Internship Program and anytime that you mention Howard University there you get a very favorable response, and I think that's fantastic!"

Most insurance students, like Ms. Jones, feel that the insurance program matures them at an accelerated rate due to the emphasis placed on grooming the students for the business world.

In summary of the afternoon luncheon event, Dr. Williams commented, "We are not obligated here to be what we are, but as here to see what we can become."

The Black Male An Endangered Species

By Sandy Upshur
Hilltop Staffwriter

"Are Afro-American Males An Endangered Species?" According to a lecture given by Professor Justine Rector, of Howard University's School of Communications. They are.

Rector, who has been analyzing statistics from the U.S. Census Bureau and the Urban Institute for nearly seven years, explained that she first became concerned about the Afro-American male when she noticed how startling the statistics were.

According to her, Black males have higher death, disease, and imprisonment rates than any other statistically identifiable group in the country.

She further explained that seven out of the twelve leading causes of death are held by Black males. These include infant mortality, heart disease, cancer, strokes, car accidents, and homicide.

National statistics from the U.S. Census Bureau indicate that many Black males have trouble surviving their first 28 days of life, and that out of every one hundred Black males 30.6% ranging in age from 18 to 44, have died from hypertension.

"The leading cause of death for Black

males between 18 and 35 is homicide," said Rector. From her sources she quoted, "Under a system of domestic depression, the oppressed people turn their frustrations and wrath upon themselves than their oppressors."

"The Black male," she added, "has the lowest life expectancy, at 61 years of age compared to an average of 76 years for white females; 71 years for Black females; and 69 years for white males."

Rector discussed the historic fear that many white people have of Blacks. She injected that many whites fear the Black male because of his high fertility rate and because he is noted for being the aggressor in both sex and war.

Rector continued by saying that whites fear the Black man's sexuality, whereas Black males are more interested in employment.

In 1977, statistics showed that 23 percent of all Black males were in white collar jobs compared to 40 percent of all white males, and 51 percent of all Black families were headed by the Black female compared to 24 percent headed by white females. "Vast numbers of Black children are systematically deprived of male role models," said Rector.

The "father" figure for Black boys in the

1980's, so far, has been the white man, continued Rector. Two examples are the television series "Different Strokes" and "White Shadow."

She also explained that Black boys have a natural inquisitiveness that acts as a signal to many of their teachers who suppress it so they will not learn as much as they can, and therefore, not be a threat to the white world.

In this situation, Rector explained that many white teachers are guilty because of their fear of the Black male, while many Black teachers are guilty because they also deprive Black children of a full education in an effort to keep in favor with their white counterparts.

"Black men are imprisoned as a means of control," said Rector. She noted some offenders as saying, "We want mind reform, not prison reform. Black on Black crime is the cancer that creates distrust among us." She commented that in small towns it is important to keep these prisons opened because many businesses profit from supplying goods to them.

The question arises, "What can be done to solve the situation of the endangered male?"

Rector first lists self-determination. She explained that Black people should be de-

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Soccer

Salute To Black Women

Dr. Mary Berry



Photo Courtesy of History Dept.

U.S. Civil Rights Commissioner, Mary Francis Berry will be among the six women honored at the UGSA sponsored "Salute to Black Women."

Berry, a native of Nashville, Tennessee, is currently a professor of history and law and a Senior Fellow in the Institute for the Study of Educational Policy at Howard University. An alumnus of the university, Berry received her bachelor's degree in Philosophy and her master's in History here in the early 1960's.

In 1966, she completed work on her doctorate in American Constitutional History at the University of Michigan and went on to receive her Juris Doctorate there in 1970.

The D.C. Bar Member is the author of four scholarly publications dealing with constitutional history and civil rights law: *Black Resistance/White Law: A History of Constitutional Racism in America*, *Military Necessity and Civil Rights Policy: Black Citizenship and the Constitution, 1861-1868*, *Stability, Security, and Continuity: Mr. Justice Burton and Decision-Making in the Supreme Court, 1945-1958*, and *The Long Memory: The Black Experience in America* (co-authored by John Blasingame).

In addition to holding faculty appointments at such universities as Central Michigan, Eastern Michigan, Maryland at College Park, and Colorado

at Boulder, she also served as the Vice Chair to the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights.

Before she began her career with the Civil Rights Commission, however, Berry served as the U.S. Assistant Secretary for Education in the Department of Health, Education and Welfare from 1977-1980. As Assistant Secretary for Education, Berry administered an annual budget of nearly \$13 billion and coordinated as well as gave supervision to the Office of Education, the National Institute of Education, the Fund for the Improvement of Postsecondary Education, the Institute of Museum Services and the National Center for Education Statistics.

Berry has also been the recipient of a number of fellowships and awards and lists among them the Civil War Roundtable Dissertation Fellowship which she received in 1965, the University of Michigan Law School Fellowship, which she won in 1967, the Distinguished Alumni Award, given by University of Michigan, in 1977, and nine honorary degrees.

Listing numerous historical and educational articles to her credit, Berry has written on issues spanning from "Slave Behavior in the 18th Century Virginia" published in *Reviews in American History* to "Student Competency Testing" published in *The High School Journal*.

Berry has also published book reviews in *American Historical Review*, *Journal of Negro History*, *Civil War History*, and *Journal of American History* among others.

A member of over eighteen professional organizations, Berry shows her diversity in such memberships as the Association for the Study of Afro-American Life and History, the National Academy of Public Administration and the National Committee on Careers for Older Americans.

Currently Berry serves in the following positions: Member Tuskegee Institute board of Trustees, Member Advisory Board on the Feminist Press, Consultant to the Curator of Education of National Portrait Gallery in the Smithsonian Institution, and a member of the National Advisory Committee of the Youth Leadership Development Program in the Joint Center for Political Studies, as well as many others.

Renee Poussaint To Appear At Student Council Forum



Photo Courtesy of WJAL-TV Washington D. C.

By Barry Hudson

Washington D.C.—Renee Poussaint, Newsanchor for WJLA-TV, will be one of five panelists at the School of Communication's Student Councils Forum during the UGSA sponsored Salute to Black Women Week.

The Forum, which will be held on October 27 at 7:30 pm in the Arthur J. Blackburn Center, will discuss the topic of Black Women in Communication. The other women communicators on the panel are An-

drea Roane of WDVM-TV; Dianne Johnson, Sales Manager for WHUR-FM; Labarbara Bowman, Reporter for the Washington Post; and Peggy D. Pinn, Coordinator of the Howard University Continuing Education and Community Service Programs.

Poussaint, an Emmy award winning journalist, co-anchors News 7 at 6 and 11 pm with David Schoumacker. Poussaint however, did not start with the idea of a Broadcasting career. Nine years ago Renee was teaching and working on her Ph.D. in Comparative Literature. Poussaint decided to get into journalism after reading a study which revealed that 10 percent of the nation's black youths were functional illiterates.

Poussaint then enrolled in the Michele Clark Program for Minority Journalists at Columbia University. After she received her training at Columbia, Poussaint got her first assignment as a news writer at the CBS station WBBM-TV in Chicago. Poussaint was given the job as general assignment reporter and later hosted a community affairs show while anchoring the midday news, after only nine months at the station.

Poussaint then began working at the CBS network bureau in Chicago and then moved on to the bureau in Washington, D.C. Renee received the 1975 National Association of Media Women Award for her efforts in the electronic media. Poussaint then moved to WJLA-TV in 1978 where she began as the news co-anchor.

In the last four years, Poussaint has received awards for her news career and received numerous awards for her work, including Emmy for a segment she did of the homecoming of a U.S. hostage from Iran. Poussaint also won an Emmy for her three-part series on the abuse of Haitian workers, "Bitter Harvest." Most recently, Poussaint was awarded an Emmy for her news series "Atlanta: Beyond the Ribbons," which examined the ripple effect of the tragic murders of black youths in Atlanta.

Poussaint, who also holds a master's degree in African Studies, for a short time edited an art magazine in Los Angeles. Poussaint has also sold time for a radio station in Malawi, East Africa. Putting her degrees in Comparative Literature to some practical use, Renee translated a book on archaeology.

Poussaint has worked as a tutor for D.C. children under the Operation Rescue program, and headed the membership drive of the local Arthritis Foundation and was an honorary committee member for the National Kidney Foundation.

CORRECTIONS

The parking story in the 9/24 issue of the Hilltop was written by Chi Ahaghtou.

The picture appearing with the Black Geoscientist story in the 9/24 issue of the Hilltop was taken by Roy Lewis.

The UGSA Finance Committee story printed in the 10/8 issue of the Hilltop was written by Michelle Alexander.

The Infant Mortality story in the 10/8 issue of the Hilltop was contributed by Bonnie Keys.

The WHUR Boycott story appearing in the 10/15 issue of the Hilltop was written by Barry Carter.

The Seaga story printed in the 10/15 issue of the Hilltop was written by Sonya Thompson.

Black Male

(Continued from page 1)

terminated to survive, and that the Black male, in particular, should look at himself and see what his health is like in relation to smoking and drinking since lung cancer in Black males has tripled over the years. "Self-determination means ownership. We are the only community that has everyone else making money off of us," said Rector.

Second, she continued that Black people need to be aware of what is going on in the mass media. They should be conscious of lyrics played on records, for example, especially since many of the words often promote sex in young teenagers.

Third, Black people need to organize and confront the situations that endanger their health.

Fourth, she added that Black people should meet within the community and try to solve these problems, Rector said that she is the founder of the Afro-American Male

Resource Center, Incorporated, a non-profit organization in the District established to disseminate information and address the problems facing Black males. She was also co-producer and co-host of a 14-part series on public radio in Philadelphia dealing with Black men, and in 1978 at Temple University in Philadelphia, she along with other professionals and community people got together to discuss disease, mortality, and imprisonment among Black males, and find solutions. She is hoping that other groups will also get involved.

Fifth, Rector believes that Black people should look at their values and priorities and stop being materialistic. According to her, Black males have the ninth largest income in the world and need to be more economic minded.

In addition, Rector added that a big prob-

lem among Black people is religion which she says takes so many forms that it divides Black people instead of uniting them.

William Cheeks, a junior in the School of Communications, said that Rector was very informative in her discussion, and touched on areas of strong significance to Black people. He also said he believes that the Black male is an endangered species, and that he is especially disturbed about the high rate of male homosexuality in today's society.

In addition, Michele Gundy, a senior in the School of Communications, commented that Rector was a very eloquent speaker who presented harsh realities that people needed to face. Gundy added that she was quite pleased to have a female speak on such a controversial issue.

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Photos by Brian Price

Phi Beta Sigma's

Omega's dog their way to third place.



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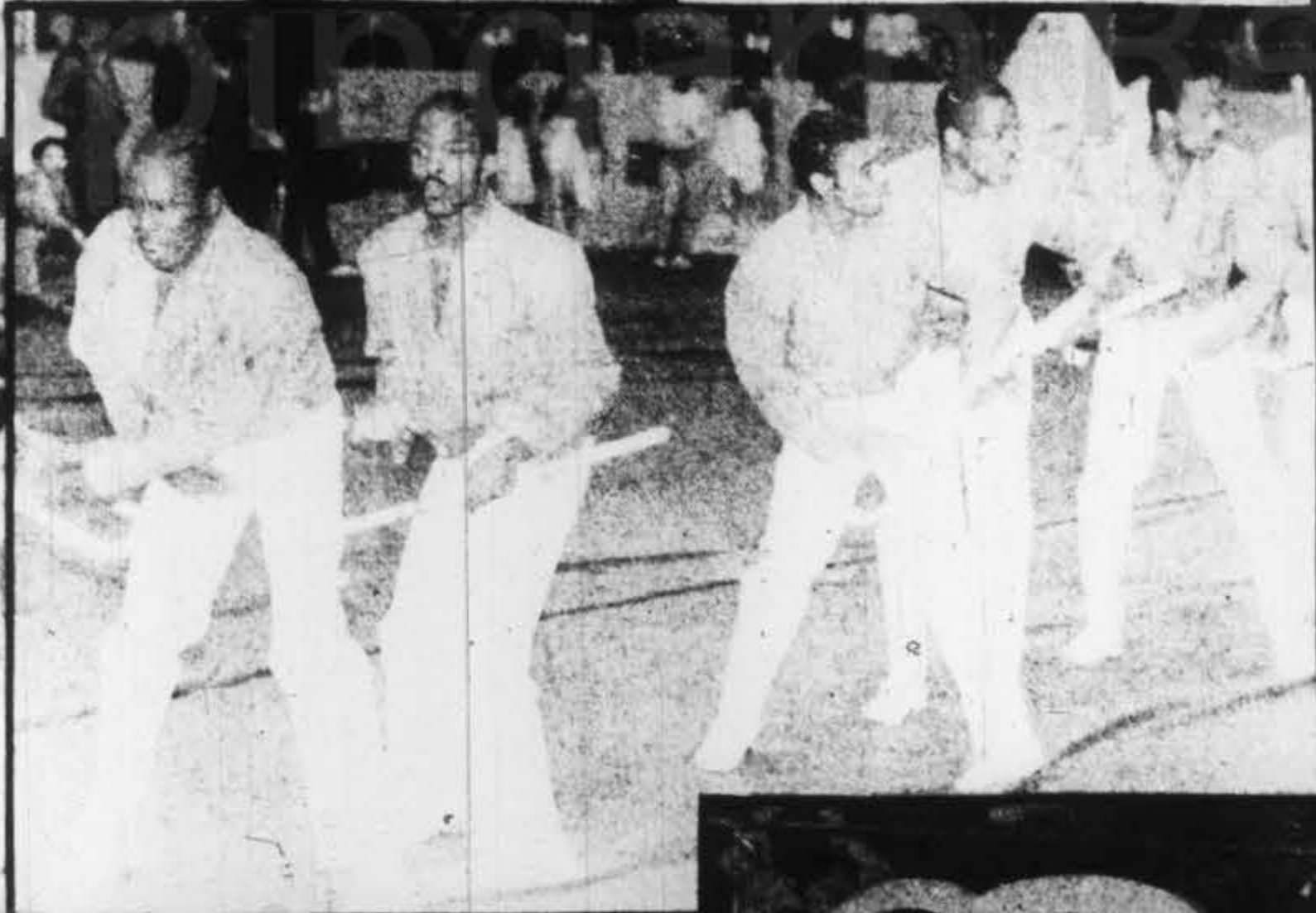
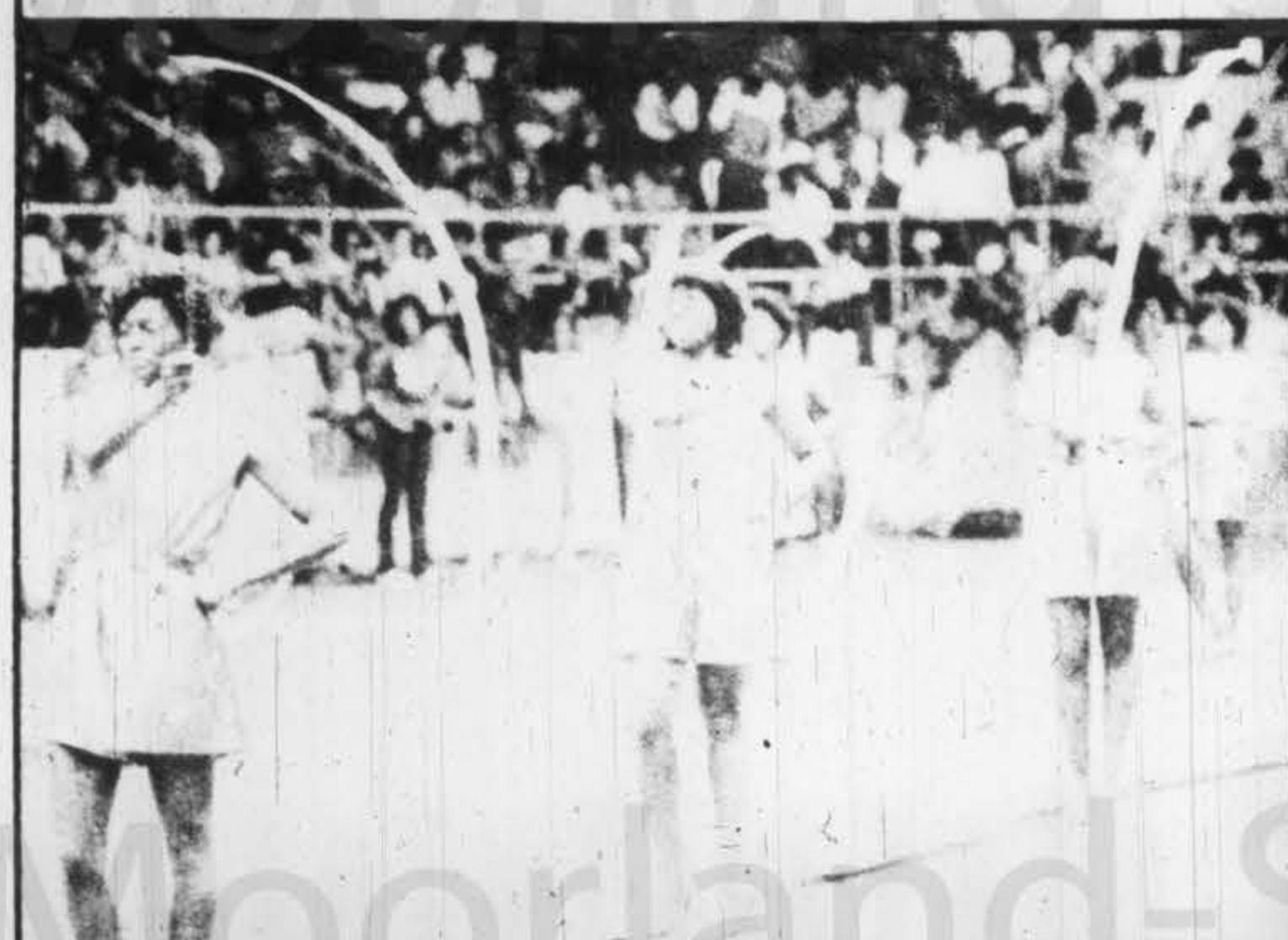
Tuesday, at the annual Homecoming Greek Show.

A gigantic gold sphinx is wheeled into the gymnasium, red and white balloons float up to the ceiling green ribbons are waved through the air, a computer talks to the audience, black umbrellas pop open—Looks like somebody is "ready to throw down!"

Strutting their stuff, stepping their steps and singing their songs the Greeks mesmerized the packed house at the gymnasium.

This year's Greek Show was competitive. The prizes were first place \$1,000, second \$750, and third place \$500.

The contestants were judged on appearance, audience appeal, precision, showmanship, and originality. They were judged by Howard affiliates, Captain Shelton Rhodes, ROTC teacher, Sterling Henry, Political Affairs Division of NOBUCS, Nollie Wood, HU Hospital Staff, and Howard Newell, HUSA President.



Grove Phi Grove

Delta's strut their way to second place.

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The Hilltop LOCAL & NATIONAL

Sickle Cell

New Treatment Devised

New treatment approaches are being developed at Howard University to control symptoms in sickle cell anemia patients, according to Dr. Oswaldo Castro, M.D., Deputy Director at the Howard University Sickle Cell Center.

Castro said that one of these approaches involve sodium cyanate, a substance that is capable of decreasing red cell sickling. However, this agent is also toxic when taken by mouth or by injection.

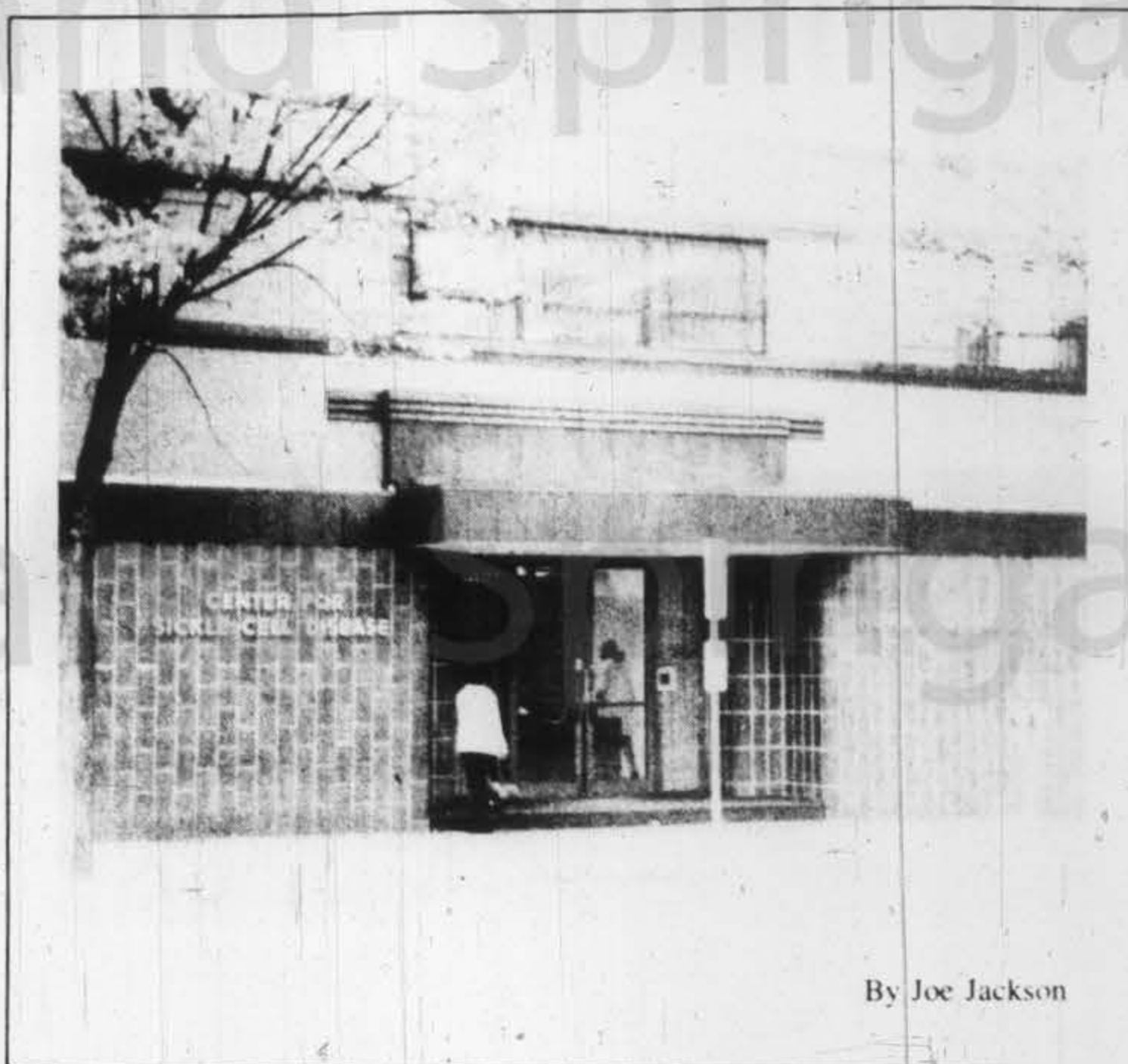
For this reason, cyanate treatment, according to Castro, can only be administered extracorporeally. Extracorporeal treatment/in sickle cell anemia can be achieved by first removing blood from the patients while they are without symptoms, treating the blood with cyanate, freezing the treated red cell until a sickle cell complication develops. And then thawing and returning to the patient the cyanate-treated red cells.

While none of these procedures have yet been carried out in patients, Dr. Castro said that tested animal models are encouraging in terms of the feasibility of such a treatment.

Castro added that the anti-sickling action of cyanate is maintained after freezing sickle cells and that these cells withstand the freezing procedure without excessive damage.

The second approach takes advantage of perfluorocarbons, which are chemicals that carry large amounts of oxygen and could, therefore, prevent red cells from sickling, according to Castro. This year animal model studies were started at Howard University to determine the role of perfluorocarbons in the treatment of sickle cell patients.

The fluorocarbons, Castro ex-



By Joe Jackson

plained, may help carry oxygen to the tissues even if the red cells cannot because they do not flow well after they have sickled.

"A lot of interest was spurred in the D.C. area when the government began donating funds," said Dr. Roland Scotts, M.D., and the director of the center for sickle cell disease. "Whites became interested in the sickle cell disease when the government started funding the program with federal money."

It was not until the 1950's that research in sickle cell anemia received significant assistance, said Scotts. Grants from orga-

nizations such as Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority and the Ancient Egyptian Arabic Nobles of the Shrine, Inc. contributed significantly to early studies in sickle cell anemia.

The sickle cell anemia act directed the Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare to initiate a national program for the control of the disease, according to an AKA sorority 1976 Ivy Leaf report. Additionally, in 1972 ten comprehensive sickle cell disease centers were funded by the Heart and Lung Institute of National Institutes of Health. The center at Howard University is one of the original centers funded by federal money.

So. African Loan Prompts Censure

WASHINGTON, D.C. — Leaders of the Congressional Black Caucus said today that they will propose legislative action if the Reagan Administration supports a \$1.07 billion loan by the International Monetary Fund (IMF) to South Africa.

In a letter to Treasury Secretary Donald T. Regan, the Congressmen urged that the U.S. representative to the IMF vote against the South African loan request.

The letter was released by U.S. Rep. Walter E. Fauntroy (D-D.C.), Chairman of the 18-member Congressional Black Caucus and a member of its Foreign Affairs Task Force. Fauntroy is also the seventh ranking member of the House Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs Committee.

Fauntroy and his colleagues told Regan that if the United States supports South Africa's requests for the IMF loan, "The entire international community will justifiably regard America's action as a vote of support for South Africa's system of racial domination."

They said, "As members of the committees that oversee and provide appropriations for the International Monetary Fund and the conduct of our foreign policy, we have actively supported a strong IMF. We are disheartened to see it misused in this way."

"We intend to consider legislation that would require U.S. opposition to future South African requests for IMF assistance."

Continuing, they said, "It is our understanding that the committees on which we serve will soon be asked to consider an IMF replenishment. We will work to assure that the approved funding levels reflect our view that the IMF must not be used to shore up apartheid."

Joining Fauntroy in signing the letter to Regan were U.S. Reps. William Gray, III (D-Pa.), vice chair of the Caucus and chair of its Foreign Affairs Task Force; Julian C. Dixon (D-Calif.), a member of the Appropriations Committee's Subcommittee on Foreign Operations; Parren J. Mitchell, a member of the Banking Committee; and Mervyn M. Dymally (D-Calif.) and George W. Crockett, Jr. (D-Mich.), both

members of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Fauntroy said the Caucus' letter to Treasury Secretary Regan addressed the Administration's claims that U.S. votes in the IMF are made strictly on economic — and not political — grounds.

"The Reagan Administration mocks its own credibility in making this claim," Fauntroy stated. "This Administration has politicized the IMF on any number of occasions. It opposed loans to Nicaragua, Vietnam, and Grenada. And it insisted upon a loan to El Salvador in spite of Western European and IMF staff opposition."

CBC

Fauntroy cited several steps taken by the Administration under its policy of "constructive engagement" to establish closer ties with the South African regime, including relaxation of the arms embargo, increased exchange of military attaches, the transfer of technology applicable to nuclear weapons development, and a failure to firmly address South Africa's human rights violations.

"The South African regime has given no quid pro quos in return, either in internal reform or in agreement to a Namibia settlement," Fauntroy said. "If we vote for a substantial IMF loan to South Africa, we will be making yet another counterproductive application of this Administration's political commitment to constructive engagement."

Fauntroy also pointed out that the proposed loan to South Africa would be the largest ever granted by the IMF's Compensatory Financing Facility, that arm of the IMF which makes easier term loans.

"Not only the nature of this loan, but its size, would send a strong signal of support for a regime that is among the world's most repressive — economically as well as politically," Fauntroy stated. "This kind of subsidy of apartheid cannot be justified."

The Congressional Black Caucus' letter said that it is impossible to separate political factors from economic considerations in dealing with South Africa's loan request.

"In South Africa today, political repression and economic repression go hand in hand," the Congressmen said. "South Africa's military adventurism destabilizes the economy of the entire southern African region."

Fauntroy said that the extreme political repression in South Africa "creates a climate of mounting instability." He stated: "Investment there would be extremely unsound. It would be particularly unwise to allocate to South Africa the scarce resources which the IMF has at its disposal to preserve international financial order in these difficult times."

Mitchell, sixth ranking member of the Banking Committee, said the South African government pursues internal policies that severely restrict economic activity and inhibit the functioning of a free market.

"Apartheid laws strictly limit economic opportunities for the 75 percent of the South African population that is black," Mitchell said. "Blacks are assigned to an impoverished 13 percent of the land, restricted to separate and grossly inferior schools, and allowed only a very limited scope for independent enterprise."

The letter from the Black Caucus members further stated:

"South Africa's influx control regulations prevent free movement of labor. A black must secure government permission to reside and work in the 87 percent of the country that is officially assigned to whites, and must at all times carry a pass proving his right to be there."

"Hundreds of thousands are imprisoned every year for violating these severe legal prohibitions against free movement. The South African government is moving to tighten prohibitions against blacks leaving their assigned 'homelands,' while at the same time pressing ahead with removal of some four million blacks from productive farmland and towns to remote, overcrowded resettlement camps."

Women Of Color Meet to Resolve Common Problems

By Crystal Holmes
Hilltop Staff

At the National Strategies Conference for women of color, Black, Brown, Yellow and Red women gathered last weekend for four days of networking to find solutions to common problems.

In the National Education Association Center on 16th Street Northwest approximately 200 women; Black, Hispanic, American Asian, American Native, and Alaskan Native marked the first time in history that they met in a "national forum expressly designed for women of color," according to the Welcome Letter by Sharon Parker of the National Institute of Women of Color (NIWC).

Parker, who is the board chairwoman for NIWC, described the conference as, "very successful it achieved the goals of developing a national network . . . INFORMATION SHARING, AND (setting a national agenda."

Conference panelists, who are experts on issues of health, education, employment, and social change, discussed current trends and problems for all conference attendees.

Survival Panel number one "Meeting Our Physical and Psychological Needs" included a discussion on the effects and solutions to "role overload" by Harriet McAdoo, PhD, from Howard University's School of Social Work.

"Role overload occurs when a woman tries to fulfill all the expectation of the roles of mother, worker and wife, simultaneously," said Dr. McAdoo. "all expectations cannot humanly be met without taking a toll on any person physically and psychologically."

"Women with role overload have since begun to eliminate one of the roles, consciously and subconsciously."

According to research, said McAdoo,

"Black women are found to eliminate the role of wife, whereas white women eliminate the role of worker because she has more economic stability."

To combat this role overload without eliminating any of the three roles a woman must plan her time according to personal and occupational priorities. To do this she might enlist the cooperation of husband, children and employer, to reallocate some of her responsibility.

Following each panel session, the attendees broke off into smaller "strategy sessions" to find workable solutions to problems that were addressed.

Getting Public Policy to respond to concerns of women of color was another focus area of two strategy sessions. In these sessions participants sought a holistic approach to the problems concerning the lack of voter participation and the lack of accountability by elected officials.

It was decided, at the conclusion of these sessions that each attendee would educate at least one other person about the political processes and affects of public policy. This is done by relating to that person's specific needs and how their vote and political participation can better their own lot.

The attendee would then register the person to vote and make sure she voted using her knowledge of those officials who respond to her needs best.

Maria Elena Orrengo, of the Andromeda Center, moderator of the "Public Policy: Who Benefits?" panel said, "Voters should let the officials know that they are keeping tabs on them. Officials are kept accountable by citizens who are heard from and seen at meetings and hearings and who also support them with money and votes."

Conference participants suggested that Women of color work to develop their own political leadership and run their own candidates to make sure their needs are met in the political arena.

In sessions such as "Reinvesting in our Communities" and "Developing Political Leadership" attendees agreed to encourage and support blossoming leaders who are women of color. However, while their leadership is nurtured, loyalty to each other would be stressed first to prevent sellouts.

In Survival Panel number two, Sally Richmond, Director of Flight Dynamics and Control, focused on the need for women to go into the technological fields, and get degrees in sciences and seek management positions.

Richmond noted that many companies that deal with technology provide funds for masters and doctoral work in the fields.

However, in a strategy session "Technology as an Equity Issue" it was noted that another way for "the haven'ts to become

the haves in this critical societal change" is for people to get involved in the current education of children to make sure that they receive appropriate science and math education.

When the strategy sessions reported their findings, many groups suggested the NIWC publish a "Brown Paper" which is an issue paper usually called a "white paper." The "Brown Papers" would discuss the groups' findings.

The groups also proposed that a listing of the participants, materials, and organizations be compiled according to areas of expertise.

Strategy session facilitators urged participants to make a personal commitment to solving small parts of the problems. The commitments ranged from educating one other person about the issues to supporting women of color ends their organizations politically, financially and emotionally.

Keynote speeches given stressed a particular area of concern to the women; often focusing on one ethnic group but drawing parallels of common problems.

The Saturday morning keynote speech was given by LaDonna Harris, president of Americans for Indian Opportunity. Her topic was "Building RESOURCES FOR Survival."

Joanne Yamauchi, PhD, professor at American University, discussed "Managing the Double Bind Conflict" (of being a woman and a person of color) through verbal and nonverbal communications. Yamauchi said, "Non verbal gestures and appearance often carry up to 'ten times more weight' than what is said."

Although Yamauchi took examples from the American Asian cultures she was able to apply them to the experiences of all the attendees. She showed behavior that participants could use and detect in others to increase their effectiveness as communicators such as a firm handshake and "not staring" but eye contact.

Another Luncheon speaker Ileana Harrell, PhD, addressed "The Power of Cultural Values." Harrell, who is a member of the D.C. chapter, National Conference of Puerto Rican Women, spoke of the understanding and allowance for cultural differences needed among women of color as they unite for common goals. She said, "As women of color each person should exhibit sensitivity to her sister's uniqueness."

"Women of Color in the Women's Movement," the last keynote speech, was given by Mary Futrell. Futrell, a Black woman who is secretary treasurer of the National Education Association, stressed the need for a coalition between women of color and white women's organizations. She noted that this coalition would give

concerns of women of color a broader and stronger base of support.

The last day was focused on "Funding Strategies for Women of Color Groups." This seminar was conducted by three black women; Julia Scott, Executive Director of the Ms. Foundation for Women, Inc., Janet Dewart, a fundraising specialist, and Deborah Walls Foster, Office of Planning Allocations and Policy, United Way of America.

"Funding Strategies" stressed correctness in proposal writing, being on time to deliver the proposal to foundations, and following through by calling or writing to thank the foundation for consideration whether funding is received or not.

From the comments in the evaluations, according to Sharon Parker, as well as verbal comments to her and other conference

coordinators, "People agree that it was a necessary event . . . and that we must do this again." The strategy sessions' reports varied the need for the institute's role.

The purpose of the National Institute for Women of Color is "to improve the status of and achieve equity for women of color," according to the NIWC brochure. Proposed programs to reach this goal are publication of Brown Papers, instituting Internship and Leadership Development, Technical Assistance, setting up a Clearinghouse for information and reference collection.

Networking is a basic goal of NIWC, which plans to have at least one networking conference for women of color each year.

NIWC is located at 1712 "N" street NW here in D.C. They can be contacted at 202-466-2377.



D.C. Women Recalls Horrors of Child Abuse

Terri Tyree
Hilltop Staff Writer

(Names in the following interview have been omitted to protect the identities of persons involved. Such anonymity was requested by the interviewee.)

"Having sex with babies was punishable by death—especially if the victim's family would take personal revenge against the person responsible for it. Back then, people didn't tolerate the sexual crap that they tolerate now," said the former District of Columbia public school teacher.

Nevertheless, she became—at age four—the one out of every four girls who, each year, is sexually abused by an adult male.

Then, at 10, the 35-year-old mother of two was inducted into a nightmare existence that lingered through her teens until she married eleven years later.

Resting in a kitchen dinette chair, in her suburban Maryland home, she appeared, physically, to be concentrating her attention on a blue stream of smoke as it poured from her cigarette, which she had placed on a large, near-filled ashtray.

Yet, the soft, round contours of her cream-colored face revealed a lamenting smile as she struggled, in frustration, to relate events that had disrupted her young adulthood and rendered her first years of marriage a maze of sexual adversity and disfunction.

"My youth afforded me the opportunity

to wipe it out of my mind," the Prince Georges County police dispatcher confided, referring to the first episode of sexual abuse, in which a babysitter's brother had rubbed his bare genitals against her.

When the boy attacked her in the upstairs bedroom, where she had been "put down for a nap," she called out to the babysitter, she remembered, and, then, felt the boy jump from the bed.

"By the time (that) the boy's family had reached the doorway, he had already run into the bathroom, flushed the toilet, and come out—as if nothing had happened!" she exclaimed.

Although the boy, who was about 15 years old, denied "bothering" her, he was beaten in front of her and her mother when both had confronted his mother about the incident.

She also recalled never having returned to the Northeast rowhouse where the first incident took place. However, only six years later, she suffered another assault, or series of assaults, which was not as quickly overcome.

Darting her grayish-blue eyes around in order to preserve a confidential privacy, since no one else in her family knows of the second incident except her mother, she waited patiently until her oldest son had left the room.

"A very old and trusted family friend

came over to the house to watch television one summer evening, while the rest of my family was out talking in the front yard," she recounted, "and asked me to help him find a TV program that he wanted to watch."

"A girlfriend, who I had been playing with before the man arrived, came in the house with us; I was left alone with him,

swayed above her head as she spoke.

Clearing her throat, she lit another cigarette and continued: "When I leaned up, toward his cheek, he grabbed my head and face, and forced my mouth against his. He held his mouth open and tried, with his tongue, to open mine."

"I was physically ill for several days

"... I would have trusted my life to him. But, he betrayed every bit of trust I had, and I have hated that damn man ever since!"

though, because the girl decided to go back to our friends outside and wait for me there.

"Out of the blue, the man began to say how much he felt like a grandfather to me and that, because of our closeness, I should give my 'grandfather some sugar.'

"I thought nothing of it. After all, it was only him," she said abruptly, and averted her gaze to the soft fluorescent lamp that

afterward, and thought I might get pregnant. ... I felt dirty," she added, lowering her voice to a whisper that, simultaneously, seemed to echo about the entire walnut-finished room.

Landing her fist sharply on the table, she shouted, "Before that (incident), I would have trusted my life to him. But, he betrayed every bit of trust I had, and I have

hated that damn man ever since!"

Leaning forward, at the small, round table, she admitted that even her own family failed to notice that the man—whenever he visited afterwards—would "drape his arms" around her and "boldly" fondle her breasts. "No one seemed to notice," she sighed.

Sexual intimacy, for her, was difficult to achieve during young adulthood and, especially, in the early years of marriage.

"I wonder if I was so mean to boys during high school because of these experiences; even when a boy would walk behind me on the street, I would cross over to the other side so that he couldn't look at my backside as I walked."

"I had to constantly think to myself, when with my husband, that 'this is not the same situation' in order to feel at ease with him sexually," she explained.

Only after experiencing sexual tension with her husband and having flashbacks was she able to "pinpoint" the source of her sexual discomfort. She said, "I can still describe the very room where I was laying" during the first incident, which occurred over 30 years ago.

She expressed relief over "being blessed" with two sons, ages 9 and 13, because boys do not run as high a risk of encountering sexual abuse.

However, she believes that any child is a

potential victim. According to the author of the author of *The Best Kept Secret: Sexual Abuse of Children*, from five to 10% of all boys will be sexually abused before they reach their late teens.

"I tell my boys that if a family member or friend comes to pick them up from school, for instance, they cannot go home with them unless I have called the school to let them know beforehand," she said.

"The people who betrayed me were trusted friends. ... I am not going to have my boys betrayed the way (that) I was," she emphasized.

Her advice to parents is based on, and opposed to, a new trend of what she calls "unsupervised freedom" that many parents give their children on the premise that they are more mature today than ever before, she explained.

"Don't let your children talk you into letting them do more than what you think they should, and just don't be so trusting of anyone!"

"You're going to have to watch your children, not because you don't trust them but because somebody else is (watching them) too—and for reasons other than yours," she concluded. At that moment her sons, both nearly taller than she, came in the room and began rattling off the events of their day.

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The Hilltop

INTERNATIONAL

Jamaica: Deliverance Still Far Away

By Dr. Linus A. Hoskins
Special to the Hilltop

When he came to power in Jamaica on October 30, 1980, Prime Minister Edward Seaga viewed his election as "a declaration against communism in Jamaica" and insisted that his party's victory enabled his government to "give the Jamaican people the policies and programs necessary to restore the economy."

Indeed some Caribbean political pundits have surmised that Seaga's landslide election victory represented "a mandate for (his) free enterprise programs and a rejection of the socialist experiment of the former Michael Manley administration, which was accused of spreading poverty instead of wealth."

As an unabashed proponent of the free enterprise system, Seaga is convinced that Jamaica's bread is much better buttered in Washington than as his predecessor seemed to believe, in Havana or Moscow. As a result, he wasted no time in completely reversing Jamaica's political and economic course in order to undo the "damage" which he charges, has been caused by eight years of mismanagement with Communist Cuba-type solutions.

In the foreign-policy area, the Seaga administration is staunchly anti-communist. It stresses that its "first priority is to re-establish confidence in Jamaica as a stable pro-Western nation." The government's policy is to follow the U.S. hard-line anti-communist imperialism and "the expansion of Cubanism" and "to combat the threat of alien ideologies" in the region.

To demonstrate that his government meant business, (i) Seaga's first act as Prime Minister was to expel Cuban ambassador Sr. Ulises Estrada along with several other Cubans (who left Jamaica on

November 3, 1980), (ii) in January 1981, the government dismantled the Youth Brigadista program and recalled all Jamaican students who were being trained in Cuba and (iii) on October 29, 1981 the Seaga government did the ultimate by breaking diplomatic relations with Cuba. By these policy announcements and actions, the Seaga government fell in line with the Reagan administration's policy requirement that a country has to be anti-communist to qualify for U.S. assistance.

In terms of domestic economic philosophy and policies, the cardinal features of the Seaga's government's "supply-side economic philosophy" are that "the private sector must save the country and that market forces would be allowed to have full play." The government is guided by the belief that "the first lesson is that Socialism cannot produce economic growth" and that after eight years of Socialist policies which totally transformed the country into a "giant slum," the only prescription that can restore economic vitality is an economy "which rewards personal initiative and enterprise."

The specifics of this new policy are (i) reliance on the private sector and foreign investment to be the "leader in the country's economic development" (ii) deregulation and (iii) an export-oriented structural adjustment program.

It is obvious that the Jamaican government's economic philosophy and policies coincide with that of the Reagan administration.

It need occasion no great surprise, therefore, that Prime Minister Seaga has been one of the foremost staunch defenders of the Caribbean Basin Initiative (CBI). In fact, Seaga is accredited with being the progenitor of the CBI idea. It was prime minister Seaga who, in a January 1981 address to

the 16th annual meeting of the Council of the Americas in New York, called for "a Marshall Plan operating for the Caribbean and Central America." And during President Reagan's "working holiday" in the Caribbean, Seaga praised the CBI as

... the best thing to have happened (and as) ... a new window of opportunity for hard-pressed Caribbean countries to create the new employment and improved standards of living which are essential to all democratic systems of government

Prime minister Seaga has also boasted that he has restructured the Jamaican economy to derive all the benefits from the CBI.

It should also be obvious that negative/detrimental effects of "supply-side economics" have also fallen upon the majority of the Jamaican people.

For example, the government made a serious mistake in opening-up or deregulating the economy so suddenly. The Jamaican business sector has been up in arms against such a policy. They have also charged that the government's policy has made it more difficult for them to obtain foreign exchange to purchase vital imports. Their situation has been further compounded by the fact that the Seaga government has indicated that it will not protect local businesses from foreign competition and that the "process of protection" they enjoyed under the Manley government, would be discontinued.

Moreover, by pursuing a "policy of doctrinaire capitalism," the government's deregulation program has only served to expose the Jamaican business sector to the power of foreign finance capital—a contest in which the locals are the big losers. Some

analysts have also insisted that the primary motive behind the government's deregulation policy was to fulfill preconditions for a World Bank "structural adjustment loan" and U.S. private investment.

Conditions in Jamaica are also severe for the "ordinary people." For example, there is chronic shortage of drugs and medical supplies in government hospitals and health centers in addition to island-wide strikes by registered nurses and ancillary workers. Strikes by sugar workers and mail drivers and conductors; electrical black-outs; shortages of flour and water; critical conditions in public utilities and the laying-off of workers in the mining industry are not the exception, but the norm.

Conditions in the education system reached such a cancerous state that Dr. Alfred Sangster, principal of the College of Arts, Science and Technology was compelled to warn the government that the college was faced with "the constant hemorrhage of qualified staff" who left for the private sector and that unless the government "come to terms with the conditions of service for its teachers there will shortly not be an educational system on which to build any future."

In more economic terms, production in the bauxite industry, which provides the bulk of government revenue, has fallen by 29.9 per cent; unemployment still remains very high; the trickle down effects from the huge amounts of foreign investment and loans have been minimal at best; public debt is expected to climb to \$3 billion; and the government has been forced to revise its percentage growth rates downwards.

The nub of the issue is that the economic policies of the Seaga government have failed to generate that much heralded eco-

nomie buoyancy to satisfy the basic needs of the majority of the Jamaican people—"Jamaica Still Isn't Making It." The failure is due to the fact that economic policies have not been crystalized nor formulated domestically. They were conceived in an external laboratory and artificially inseminated into the Jamaican economy which rejected it and eventually died after socio-economic complications set in.

The fact of the matter is that the policies were not designed to serve the Jamaican people well, a system which has brought about disorder, insecurity and deprivation for the Jamaican people, but order, security and a healthy investment (profit making) environment for foreign capitalistic endeavors.

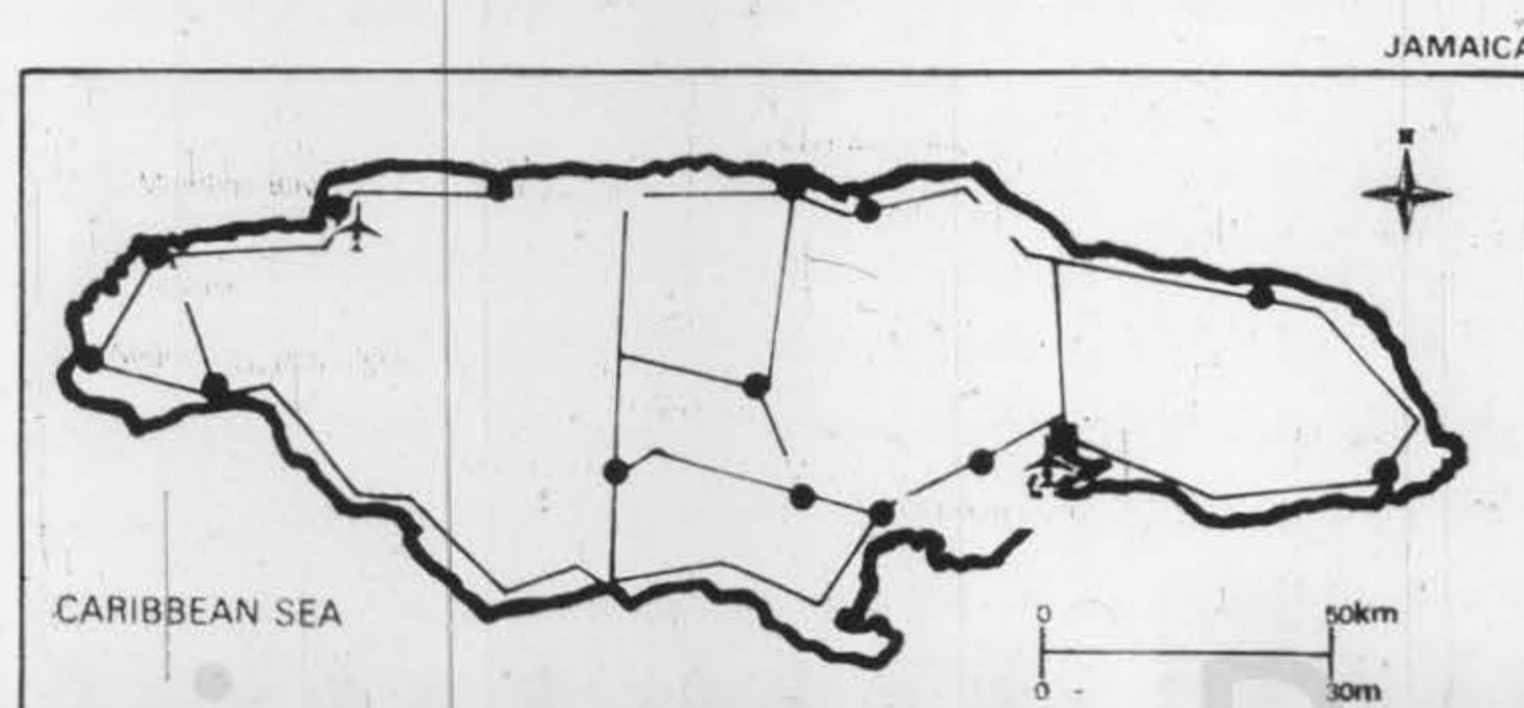
The majority of the Jamaican people are now convinced that their worsening economic conditions are not mere aberrations which minor adjustments can correct, but the planned and unspoken promise of transplanted economic policies.

In 1976 Michael Manley won the general elections because he convinced Jamaicans that "better must come." In 1980 Manley lost the elections because under his administration better never came and the poor couldn't take any more. In 1980 Seaga, however, won the elections because he convinced Jamaicans that their "deliverance is near."

After two years of Reaganomics in Jamaica under Seaga, many Jamaicans are now convinced that their deliverance is not near—but far, far away.

Dr. Linus A. Hoskins is assistant professor, International Studies Program, School of Human Ecology, Howard University.

News Analysis



Courtesy Martin Greenwald Associates, Inc.

US & Africa: Partners or Adversaries in Development

By Ritchard H. M'Bayo
Hilltop Staffwriter

The 1982 annual conference of the African Studies Association (ASA) will be held at the Capital Hilton Hotel in Washington, DC, starting Thursday, November 4 through the 7th.

Under the theme "The United States and Africa: Partners or Adversaries in Development," the conference will feature more than 120 panels on which topics pertaining to almost every conceivable aspect of African studies will be discussed.

The four-day meeting which marks the 25th anniversary of the Association, is expected to bring together hundreds of scholars, businessmen, government officials, and African affairs specialists to Washington from universities and government agencies across the nation and from abroad, particularly Africa.

This year's conference is being sponsored by Howard University's African Studies and Research Program.

According to Dr. Bob Edgar, assistant professor in the African Studies Program here, who is also the local arrangement

coordinator for the meeting, this is the first time that an ASA conference is being held in Washington, and the first time that it is being hosted and sponsored by a black institution.

"While we at the African Studies and Research Program have done most of the organizing for the conference," Edgar said, "we have had very generous support from people around the Howard community."

He said that about a dozen departments

1982
African Studies
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from various schools in the university have made financial contributions to the meeting and that some three dozen persons from Howard will be presenting papers and chairing panels at the conference.

With this large group of people from Howard playing prominent roles at the con-

ference, said Edgar, "Howard University's long-standing interest in Africa will be highlighted."

With emphasis on how America views Africa, the conference will feature a major foreign policy panel on US and Africa which will have as panelists Chester Crocker, assistant secretary of state for African affairs, Howard Wolpe, chairman of the House Subcommittee on Africa, Olara Otunnu, Ugandan ambassador to the United Nations, and Scott Thompson of the United States Information Agency (USIA).

This panel will focus on US-Africa foreign relations and will be chaired by Professor Willard R. Johnson of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

There will also be a panel on refugees in Africa and the Caribbean which will discuss all aspects of the refugee situation in those areas of the world, and another panel will feature leading African film-makers and writers exclusively from the African society.

The keynote speakers at the conference will be Dr. Davidson Nicol, director of the United Nations Institute for Training and

(Continued on page 11)

Puerto Rico: Struggle For Independence

By Lasana M. Sekou
Hilltop Staffwriter

First of a three part series

Resistance to external subjugation by inhabitants of Puerto Rico (Borineun) dates back to 1511, against the "accustomed cruelties" of the Spanish conquistadores.

By the mid-1500s the entire nation of 20,000 Tainos in Santo Domingo, Puerto Rico and Cuba had been destroyed—in battle, by suicide, or from diseases brought by the Europeans. Their forced labor would be replaced by Africans who were captured in Africa to slave in the mines and plantations of the "New World." Thus the colonialization and oppression on the island continued.

In January of 1827, when South American liberator Simon Bolivar organized an expedition to free Puerto Rico and Cuba from the Spanish Crown, "pressure from the United States" forced him to abort his plans.

For logistical reasons, the expansionist principles of the Monroe Doctrine determined the United States would favor and declare "its support for Spanish rule in the Caribbean islands." The hemispheric designs of the young and ambitious republic

knew that with the Latin South independent of Spain, the latter's power in the region was considerably reduced and it would only be a matter of time before Spain would lose her islands in the sun.

Yet a weak Spain would be able to keep other European powers from contesting for the weaker islands upon them gaining independence.

However the nationalist fervor that swept the Latin American mainland would rear a seminal head in Puerto Rico. In 1868, a pro-independence insurrection occurred in the town of Lares, Puerto Rico. The "independentistas" led by Ramon Betances proclaimed the "First Republic of Puerto Rico." The rebellion was crushed within a day by the Spanish militia stationed on the island. The Lares Revolt nevertheless signalled "that resistance to Spain's absolutist rule" was growing on the island; it would also serve as a revolutionary seed for later freedom fighters.

Meanwhile the US military strategists were contemplating the "distinct advance" for America's "Manifest Destiny" and the way to convince the public of the nation's need to acquire the Caribbean islands. At the same time American capitalist monopolies were clamoring: "the trade of the world must and shall be ours."

But pro-independence forces in Puerto Rico were simultaneously against the force of Spain's reforms (and autonomous policies for the islands following the Lares Revolt), and of US hegemonic interest.

In 1894 an editorial in the Puerto Rican newspaper, La Democracia said: "The American nation is a dangerous neighbor, especially for Cuba, the Dominican Republic, and Puerto Rico. We must trust very little in her statements." Subsequent history would prove that brief observation, prophecy—from the brutal interventions in Haiti and the Dominican Republic at the beginning of this century to the unsuccessful "Bay of Pigs" invasion in the early 1960s.

After the Spanish-American War in 1898, Puerto Rico was ceded to the US through the Treaty of Paris "as compensation for the losses and expenses occasioned the United States by the War."

However the Charter of Autonomy granted to Puerto Rico by Spain in 1897, explicitly stated that "Spain could neither

cede nor sell without the consent of Puerto Ricans." This Charter drawn up by the international law of the day, held the US legally bound, and made it an international "crime" for the US to acquire Puerto Rico without the "consent of Puerto Ricans."

The US government however was adamant: "Puerto Rico will be kept... That is settled, and has been the plan from the first... Our flag... will float over the island permanently."

A few months before Spain's defeat, Theodore Roosevelt, then Assistant Secretary of the Navy, expressed this "official" sentiment in a letter to Senator Henry Cabot Lodge: "... give my best love to Nannie, and do not make peace until we get Porto Rico."

With the signing of the Treaty of Paris, without a single Puerto Rican negotiator present, the island and its near 1 million people came under US military rule, assuring "all those under control of army and naval forces the advantages and blessings of an enlightened civilization."

Though many Puerto Ricans initially welcomed the US troops and Major-General Commander, Nelson A. Miles grandiose proclamations of the "measures of freedom" brought by "the strong arm of a nation of free people," it was soon perceived by Puerto Ricans that they would not be able to determine their relationship to the US.

Thus the earlier belief by some islanders that the North Americans would bring "an opportunity for new economic development and the ultimate achievement of self-government" was soon contradicted by the Foraker Act of 1900 which "institutionalized US military control" over the island.

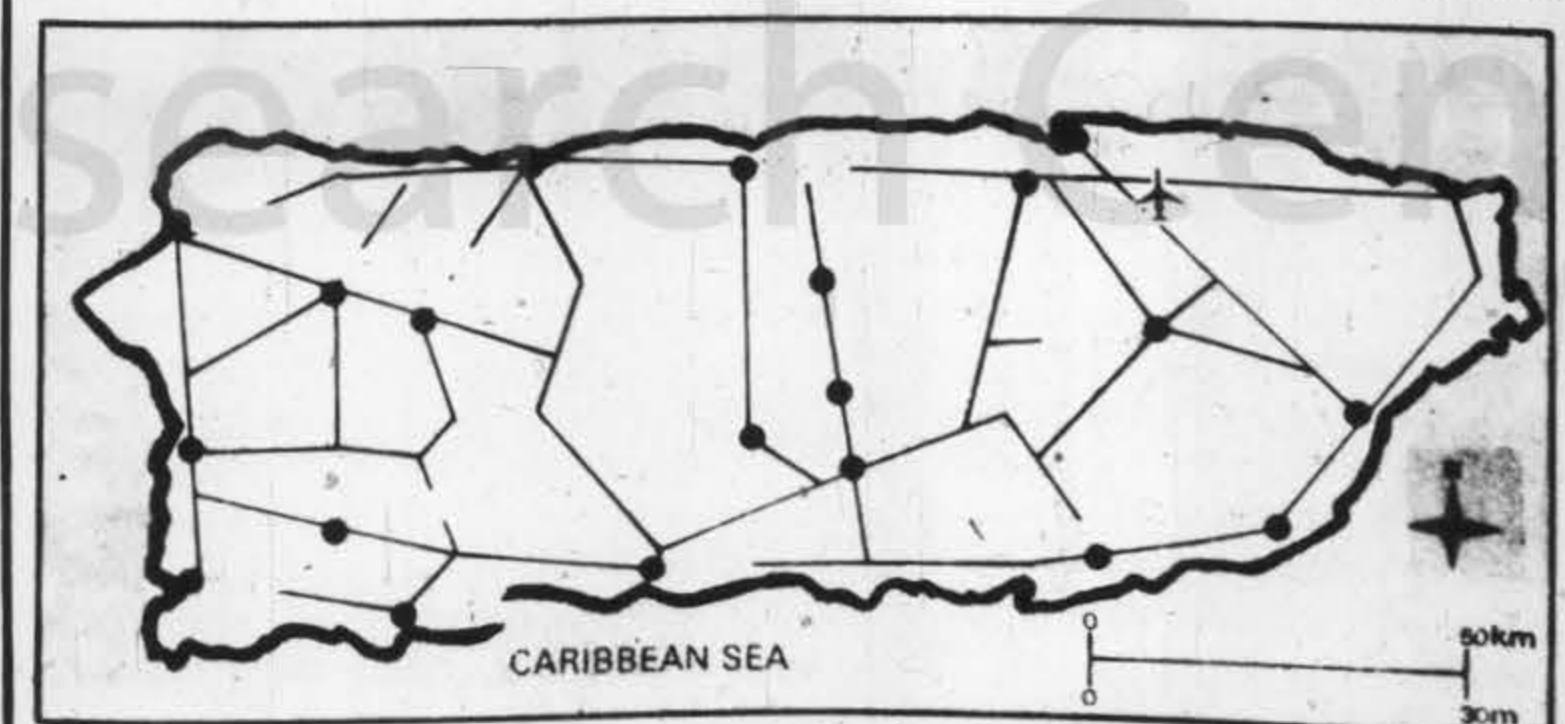
Senator John Foraker (Ohio) made explicit his disdain for any self determination for the Puerto Ricans, who, according to him "have had no experience that would qualify them... for the great task of organizing a government, with all the important bureaus and departments needed by the people of Puerto Rico."

Meanwhile big business interests were already convinced that "We (Americans) are not pledged to give Puerto Rico independence, and she will have done nothing to entitle her to it at our hands..."

One year later after the Foraker Act the US Supreme Court began to mull through

(Continued on page 11)

PUERTO RICO



Courtesy Martin Greenwald Associates, Inc.

African & Caribbean
Affairs in Brief

SOUTH AFRICA

South Africa's apartheid regime has sentenced William G. Paddock to one year in prison for refusing to be drafted in his country's armed forces.

Paddock resisted the draft on the grounds that the war South Africa is fighting in Namibia against forces of the Southwest African People's Organization (SWAPO) is unjust, and that South Africa is illegally occupying Namibia.

Paddock is the first South African to be sentenced to prison for draft resistance.

GHANA

The United States Agency for International Development (USAID) has presented six tractors and spare parts worth about \$220,000 to the Ghana Seed Company," reported Ghana News, a weekly newsletter published by the Ghana Embassy here in Washington, DC.

According to the newsletter, Thomas V.M. Smith, US ambassador to Ghana made the presentation on behalf of USAID.

Speaking on behalf of the Ghana Seed Company, Adam Kaleem, Ghana's deputy secretary for agriculture, called the offer a "tangible evidence of the close and continuing cooperation between Ghana and the United States to develop the Ghanaian economy and create a better life for every Ghanaian."

ORGANIZATION OF AFRICAN UNITY

The annual meeting of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) scheduled for Libya last August but cancelled due to a lack of a quorum has now assumed a new dimension. There is now hope that the meeting may after all be held in Tripoli contrary to earlier speculations.

Since the boycotts, there have been moves to put things back in order. As a result, a five-nation contact group was formed to serve as a liaison committee charged with the responsibility of wooing back the member state's that boycotted the meeting.

The committee appears to have done its assignment well as some member states are now responding favorably toward a new date for the meeting.

The current OAU Chairman Daniel Arap Moi, himself a member of the contact group, is confident that before the UN General Assembly in December, the OAU would have met, so that Libya's Ghadafi, on whose shoulders the OAU chairmanship will fall, will be in New York to attend the December UN General Assembly session.

Compiled by Ritchard M' Bayo, Lasana Sekou, and Musa Ibrahim Hilltop Staff Writers.

Wisdom Of Our Fathers

True academic freedom—the intellectual freedom of the university—is everywhere fully compatible with service to the community; for the university is, and must always remain, a living, thinking and serving part of the community to which it belongs.

Kwame Nkrumah

* * * *

The art of eloquence has no secrets for us; without us the names of kings would vanish into oblivion. We are the memory of mankind; by the spoken word we bring to life the deeds and exploits of kings for younger generations.

Djeli Mamoudou Kouyate,

griot and narrator of the "Epic of Old Mali."

* * * *

Common sense affirms and folly denies that the man who has suffered the wrong is the man to demand redress, that the man struck is the man to cry out, and that he who has endured the cruel pangs of slavery is the man to advocate liberty.

Frederick Douglass

* * * *

Those who believe that one race is superior to another are in fundamental error; they reject the crucial fact of human nature. Birth and death are indifferent to race or sex. The maternity clinic, the hospital, the prison and cemetery should be a constant reminder of our common humanity, the subjection of all human beings to the same natural laws and the same ultimate fate.

Thomas Nsenga Kanza

(Kanza was Lumumba's Ambassador to the UN).

Compiled by Ritchard H. M' Bayo, Hilltop Staffwriter.

The Hilltop

EDITORIALS

The Olive branch: Black Chess Kings and Queens

Black Kings and Queens (men and women) at Howard University arise!!! In Chess, which resembles life, the Queen and King are the most important pieces on the board. Their power and purpose is reciprocal in order. The Queen is far and away the most powerful piece on the board. She can move swiftly across the entire board in either direction. The Queen is the protectress of the King. So when the Queen is captured the game is less interesting. But when the King is captured the game is over. Black Queens you are allowing Kings to be captured by the King of forces against them. Some Howard Queens are wearing gold and silver profiles of Nefertiti—Queen of Egypt around their necks. Be to Black Kings what Nefertiti was to Akhenaton—Pharaoh of Egypt. Black Queens protecting Black Kings is our first step toward freedom.

Chess, a game of war, is played by two players whose pieces are distinguished by color. In most cases Black and White, or two shades; one of which is darker than the other. The players make alternate moves until one of the Kings is delivered checkmate (the King is helpless!), placing the King in such a position that he is threatened with capture on the next move. Economics has taken the attention of Black Queens from Black Kings. And as a result, Black Kings are vulnerable to capture. Black men have no problems with Black women being able to acquire jobs more readily than Black men. There is no doubt that white employers prefer to hire Black women with their fruitful features—both mind and body—before a Black man—would probably hire the same women. But the preferences of white employers have caused Black Queens to abandon Black Kings as their protectresses. And has caused Black Queens to regard Black Kings as unworthy of their undivided attention based on employability.

Black women you are asking men to be less than the Kings they are when you ask them to compromise their true nature for economic reasons—most often out of their immediate reach. Because if they compromise their Kingship they cannot crown you as Queens. Nothing Kings acquire, be it clothes, cars, gold or great riches, is at its best until it is shared with a worthy Queen. A

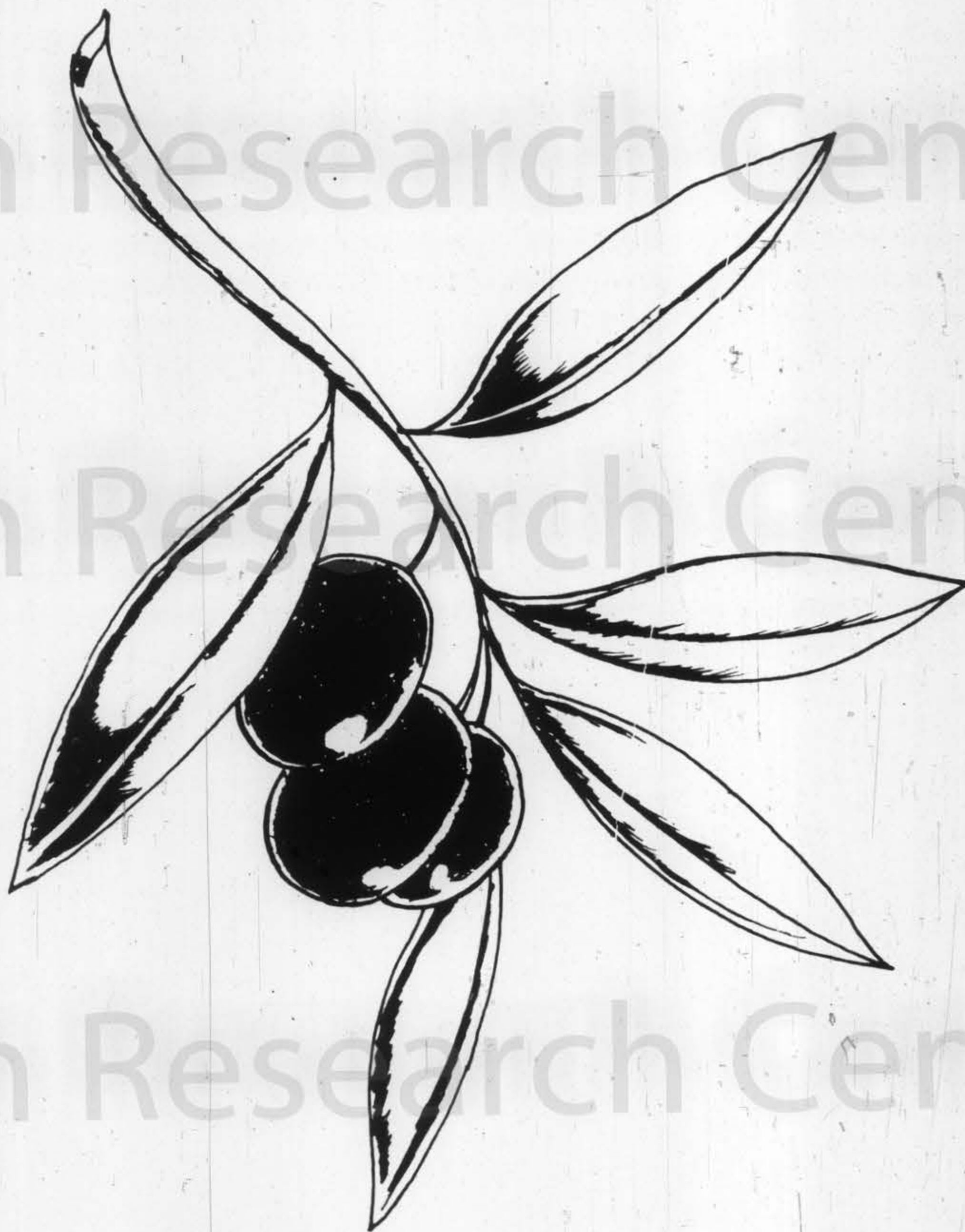
Queen moves swiftly across the chess board (life) in her King's behalf and is able to eliminate anything that stands in her path of travel. Queens begin the Chess game at the King's side. Kings love to adorn their Queens with gold, gifts and grandeur but none of this is possible unless the Queen is a wise, willing, and able protectress. Otherwise the King's pride, motivation and riches will all be captured and the Queen will be left to seek a crown.

Queens do not kill anymore of your babies. Like an apple you are the fruit that protects both the King and your seed. You are the meat of the fruit that is attractive and appealing in order that you might be picked to nourish a King. But the purpose of the fruit is to protect the seed in order that it might mature. Marriage is not a ceremony or a signed legal document. But it is the frame of mind with which Kings and Queens fulfill their reciprocal relationships. One is the compliment of the other. Both in mind and body.

The Black King is Alpha and Omega in the game of life. From the darkness came the light. And one drop makes you whole. Pretty potent huh? That's what Francis Cress Welsing was trying to tell us in the Cress Theory of Color Confrontation. That is why the KKK and John Birch Society are mad now. They know it is just a matter of time before all of the pieces on the Chess board will return to the darkness they came from. The real Chess war is a war against melanin. And that is in the hands of the creator. Maybe that is why they want to go to the moon and clone babies and create them in test tubes.

So Black Queens don't be fooled by ERA, womens rights advocates or abortion. Because it does not apply to you. You have been told the power you wield as Queens. And what you produce are more Kings and Queens. So we do not need to reject the KKK. They are living rejection. Let them have their last cry. Like a child comes into the world crying. They are going out the same way crying, kicking and killing. But it will all end in their genetic death.

On Dupont Circle some of the best Chess players in the Nation can be found. Many of them are considered paupers and bums. But try your hand at



Chess with them. It will make for good education. We are taught a great lesson on the 1981 "Great Kings of Africa" calendar which features 12 African Kings and Nefertiti and says "There is a Great Future in Your Past." There was Menelek II—King of Kings of Abyssinia

(1844-1913). Mansa Kankan Mussa—King of Mali (1312-1337) and Nefertiti. Yes, there is a great future in our past. The future is now Black Kings and Queens. Black Queens make haste and be a Queen to a King worthy of your undivided attention. It's your move.

Struggles to Remember What Is Black Consciousness ?

Black consciousness in South Africa is no longer in its infancy. A decade has already lapsed since this novel vision was advocated. Despite the initial optimism, the herculean task of establishing an integrated conception of our reality remains incomplete. But a system of thought or an ideology is of little value if it can only be defined as a response to a particular period of historical crisis. When an ideology is able to reflect the continuous process of change and conflict, then that ideology has the potential for challenging the dominant ideas of the ruling class. To say then that a set of ideas is incomplete is to accept the permanence of social change which can never be halted.

In this context, black consciousness is the attempt to understand the material conditions from a position of self-determination. When black consciousness emerged, it did so on a specific level and for a definite purpose. Not only did it describe the reign of conceptual blindness among blacks but it stimulated an intense period of political opposition, inculcating a new sense of existence from which is growing an unparalleled unity of the oppressed. One of the aspects of conflict which black consciousness did not properly examine was the relationship of black workers to the productive forces at this stage in history. Such an analysis would no doubt raise the connection between black consciousness and the class struggle.

The question is not to view black consciousness within the class struggle but to find out the relationship of black consciousness and the class struggle within the pattern of social transformation in the country. I suggest that black consciousness does not conflict with the notion of class struggle. There are in fact no practical problems in this regard. To suggest otherwise would be to imply that the Black Worker does not exist as "colour blind" orthodox Marxists wish to do. Theoretically it is necessary to participate in this discussion if only for the sake of conceptual clarity. My starting premise - one which may incidentally

surprise orthodox and dogmatic Marxists - is that "It is not the consciousness of men that determine their existence, but, on the contrary, it is their social existence that determines their consciousness." To this should be added the idea that consciousness, in turn, effects social existence.

It is against this background that a cursory analysis of black consciousness will be made. Let us first accept that black consciousness is an idea used to describe a whole set of experiences revolving around a certain relationship and structure. It is a ruler-ruled relationship. The structure formalizes this relationship where the ruler is not visible. The awareness of both these processes is what we have come to call black consciousness. This relationship and structure influences and determines everyone black and white alike. It socializes all, teaching the ethic of superiority to whites and perpetual subservience to blacks. In the formal structure of parliament, legislation like the Land Act, Group Areas Act and Influx Control, reinforces what may have existed only informally.

CONDITIONED

Unlike the philosophies of Europe where breath-taking conceptions of man and his relation to the world were systematically constructed step-by-step, black consciousness is a developing world view and is not the monopoly of any one thinker; all black people's aspirations should be reflected.

At the time when the government ruled by fear alone, black consciousness emerged as a direct challenge to the dictatorship. At the same time, it addressed itself to blacks urging defiance in the face of unrelenting oppression. During this period, the word "politics" alone was enough to kill any conversation, few dared to whisper even the names of ANC leaders and hardly any had an inclination to think about liberation. The aftermath of Sharpeville and Rivonia had dealt a devastating blow to black political development. The unspoken threat, the unseen omnipotent security police, the memories of pre-dawn



swoops, all this was internalized, becoming a feature of the psychological make-up of black people. The government had successfully conditioned people to accept their burden without question. This conditioning became the norm of existence in South Africa. The psychological "dwarfing" of the consciousness of black people clouded their perception of reality and they were unable to properly perceive alternative modes of opposition. The large majority of black workers involved in the process of production was policed into insuring the continued well-being of the

end, and the ruler-ruled relationship stood under the imminent threat of collapsing. With this antidote to fear, a new process of deconditioning started to take place. Refusing to be defined in white terms and rejecting white values, black consciousness stressed the ethic of creativity: think on your own terms. Define yourselves for you are what you want to be, and you want to be free. In short, re-define yourselves in terms of your own reality. The decade of fear began to disintegrate and the event produced a sense of discovery, an inward severing from the psychological shackles of slavery.

CONDITION

The first condition for liberation took root when black consciousness ripped open the false consciousness of black people and allowed them to experience reality on their own terms - to project a vision of liberation without the aid of the white man. The necessary condition for liberation was realized in the tenet that psychological deconditioning was a crucial preparatory phase for involvement in the actual change of circumstances which enslaved blacks. Once dehumanized, black consciousness brought the promise or rehumanization - again on our terms. Intellectually poverty stricken, what was there for blacks to emulate in the West?

Before the government even had time to react, white liberals aggrieved at being cold shouldered wagged accusing fingers at a phenomena that they were unable to comprehend. Racists, they shouted from the steps of their expensive homes. How strange that when people of colour experiencing varying degrees of oppression unite against a privileged minority; the label of racism is flung in their faces.

BEING BLACK

Being black is not being a race, it is being conscious that people of colour are the downtrodden, the wretched of the earth and that only they can liberate themselves. We decided to define ourselves. According to the white frame of reference, not being white is non-white. That's their definition. We said Black.

CREATIVITY

The sudden, dramatic expression of revolt - much to the dismay of dogmatic Marxists - came from an unexpected section of the black people. Those outside of the focus of the means of production and distribution, the students, searching for identity in an alienated environment, unleashed years of pent-up hopes and dreams by rejecting the false black-white student unity. The search for identity coupled with political opposition began questioning the ruler-ruled relationship and its related institutions.

The age of political despair was at an

Hence, black consciousness can be given a two-edged definition. On the one hand, as the awareness of people of colour of the problem facing them in the social, political and economic structure and on the other hand, it is the attempt to rehumanize black people whose dignity has been stripped away by the master-slave relationship and the institutions supporting this relationship. A negation of white superiority - not a negation of whites as people - black consciousness is at the same time a positive assertion of our being what we want to be.

This is the humanism of black consciousness. It wishes to restore our being human even if the environment is hostile and inhuman for it prepares us for participating in the historical movement towards a free society. But to be prepared for liberation means establishing the basic preconditions for a revolutionary ideology which challenges and transcends the dominant one of the ruling class. Black consciousness can become a truly liberatory ideology when it also focuses on the economic sphere of activity.

Its main thrust was on the psychological and cultural level but a few years ago it became obvious that unless the economic infrastructure of social organization was taken into account black consciousness will be confined to clench fists and protest poetry.

ACTIVE

You don't need an economist degree to know that of about 10 million economically active people in the country, 8 million are black. Moreover, the top 20 percent of the population take 58 percent of the national income while the bottom 20 percent get only 10 percent. It's easy to see that the majority of the economically active worker-force, black workers, produce the bulk of the wealth which is distributed among a minority. The pride of being instilled by black consciousness is only half the story. For the oppressed one of the most essential values - because it is the most concrete - is the land which will bring land and above all, dignity. But blacks hardly

(Continued on page 9)

Op-Ed

Continued: Struggles to Remember

(Continued from page 8)

own any land. Can we forget how the Land Act drove hundreds of thousands of blacks off their land forcing them into cities to become proletarianized. So, one of the principles of black consciousness revolves around the struggle for the repossession of land. Another says that since we are the major producers of wealth, we have a right to share in the rewards. Without the just redistribution of wealth, political power is meaningless - substituting a black owner of the means of production for a white does not solve the problem of labour exploitation.

How can a black worker feel any sense of pride when he is waging a constant battle against starvation? On this score black consciousness by committing itself to a re-organization of the structure of society carries the implication that liberation involves the elimination of economic exploitation. Why? Because of the way in which the economy is arranged, the owners of capital, by extracting the surplus profits rob the worker of his labour. Black workers as victims of colour prejudice and economic exploitation are the force without which capital cannot grow and accumulate.

Since the term Black Consciousness expresses the reality of life for black people, it is not a pre-conceived doctrine. The task of Black Consciousness can now be extended to articulate the problems of black workers. And what is their main problem? Exploitation of labour. The conflict between black workers and capital in South Africa is evident almost daily. When the conflict reaches breaking point, you can be sure of a strike.

CAPITALISM

Where capitalism is faced with an acute crisis, it tends to move in the direction of

a dictatorship. Where dictatorship exists, there you will find a severe social crisis. And only that class involved as victims in the capitalist-worker relationship can make any real change. In South Africa, it is the black worker. His revolt against capital is also a revolt against a system which denies him the right to determine his future. And his protest against conditions in the township is also a protest against the system of capitalism which has actively aided in creating cheap labour reserves.

The existence of a large number of strikes involving black workers attests to the fact of discrimination on the basis of colour in the economy. The division of the labour market along colour lines, supplemented by the segregation in housing and education and reinforced by the white ethic of superiority, perpetuate the low class economic status of blacks. Since the majority of black people are workers, i.e. sellers of labour to owners of capital, Black Consciousness preaches black worker solidarity and power of labour in the economy. What is it but black worker solidarity that is demonstrated when black workers down tools in sympathy with black workers in another industry. Is this not the awareness of black workers unity? Or, when students come out on boycott with students from another university? Is this not black student unity?

The consciousness of the power of black workers is gradually taking root. Is this consciousness of the power of black worker anything other than black consciousness operating in the sphere of labour? This is merely a labour-directed view of black consciousness.

Incidentally, when we refer to the "White working class" we do not intend a class description in the classical European sense because white workers

-whites who do not own capital - are the very nature of South African history a class above blacks. Since white "racism" expresses itself most clearly in the work-force, and since black consciousness is regarded by white workers as the chief antagonist, a clash is inevitable.

Those who hope that black and white workers will unite and fight and dream of solidarity between them, do not realize that whenever white workers have struggled or supported a struggle for liberation - but a struggle to get something for themselves. Moreover, white workers are a privileged labour aristocracy, i.e. they enjoy the benefits of black exploitation, they have the vote and the right colour. The social and political arrangements which make white workers into a labour aristocracy decide that their labour, because it is white, is worth more than black labour. White workers' awareness of their status compared to blacks inspire their superiority ethic.

When white workers become aware of themselves as a class and realize that the wealth created by the majority should be shared among all, then only will it be possible to reconsider the labour-oriented view of black consciousness. Until then, they must be excluded from the struggle of the true working class for liberation of this country. It is this class that holds the future in their hands. And this means that blacks and blacks alone are involved in this struggle.

The only whites who profess to want to join black workers are those who are economically most secure: university students, professionals, and a handful of intellectuals - individuals who represent no significant social force.

WORKERS

Black workers are confined to direct

the struggle within the framework of the law, but each time the struggle reaches an explosive pitch, more workers are driven to recognize that the things for which they are fighting cannot be achieved within the system.

Among black people, there are but a handful of people who own some meagre form of means of production. That they are part of the struggle for liberation is beyond doubt. But, by virtue of their involvement with capital and its accumulation, the black consciousness movement must guard against their taking control and redirecting the struggle away from the ideal of economic re-organization in the interests of the producers of wealth. In an attempt to protect and secure the future of the capitalist system, the white power structure is not incapable of seeking to enslave blacks in another form - but offering them black capitalism. In reality there is no such thing as black capitalism which is different from white capitalism. Capitalism, regardless of colour, is the exploitation of one set of people by another.

AN ATTEMPT

It has often been said that Black consciousness is a way of life. It is an attempt to search for a lost identity, it is a rejection of a foreign value system and a belief that unless society is completely organized in the interests of Black workers, liberation will remain an unattainable ideal.

The more powerful the Black workers protest, the more they will move towards Black solidarity and the greater the chance of the whites' accepting large-scale change. On the other hand, the more the Black protest and challenge is weakened and diluted by class collaboration (Black and white unite and fight) the more chance there is of the white

workers remaining counter-revolutionary.

When we speak about Black consciousness in relation to the class struggle we are referring to the workers of colour who live in the reserves and townships, subject to the daily humiliation of pass raids, inhuman living conditions, high transport cost and a barbaric form of education for their children.

At work it is low wages, bad working conditions and little, if any, bargaining rights.

With his low wages, there is little hope of his improving "the quality of his life." Conditions in the townships also prevent him from enjoying the benefits of recreation even if he was paid enough at work. Caught in this vicious circle, is it any wonder that severe problems at work become "community issues" when workers down tools?

SOLIDARITY

I make bold to suggest that this entire experience is a description of Black consciousness operating in all spheres of life. I am not saying that this should be the case theoretically because it is a description of the phenomena that exist. I only describe what is happening, what is the case.

In so accommodating the various levels of the Black experience, Black consciousness is able to position the contour of a possible alternative. By transcending the existing status quo and projecting the aspirations of Blacks into a system in which wealth and power are equitably distributed, Black consciousness truly raises the hope of liberation and carries the seeds of meaningful change. Without this projection of an alternative, Black consciousness would be a mere reaction to the status quo.

Since this is not the best of all possible worlds, Black consciousness must at

least also provide some thoughts on what it wants "not only what it rejects."

The struggle for liberation is often defined in terms of the alternative - and what is the alternative of Black consciousness?

I don't intend to fool myself by believing that I can offer any assistance in this regard. But I do know that unless the alternative includes the decisive feature of worker control, liberation will remain a mere catchword for meaningless reforms.

The surge of a Black worker consciousness appears to be dominating the political spectrum. When that consciousness becomes political, the demands of workers will go beyond wages, working conditions and trade union recognition - for political Black worker consciousness means that the producers of wealth finally realize that to achieve a better life would involve a direct struggle for political power.

How Black workers will then use their economic muscle depends entirely on the Black solidarity built upon all those little strikes across the country, in those boycotts, at those mass meetings and during those community protests against rents and mass removals.

In the meantime, Black organizations will serve the purpose of popularizing pertinent issues and acting as training grounds for building that unity required for the ultimate and concerted national struggle waged against a regime that appears to be plunging towards its own destruction.

Ours is a struggle for the realization of a human world - we have nothing to lose, but the burden of oppression.

Paper delivered at an AZAPO Symposium with compliments of VUKA Magazine - Durban.

Letters . . .

All educational institutions mirror the racial and class dynamics of the larger society. Black higher education was designed neither to promote the intellectual development of black youth, nor to advance the material prospects for black working class and poor people. Education for blacks, as first advanced by the white majority, was to maintain the structures of inequality within both the political economy and the culture and society as a whole.

Thus, black students and faculty who attended and taught at majority black colleges have always faced a very different set of problems than those which confront progressive-minded whites at predominantly white schools. From their beginning after the Civil War and Reconstruction periods, these colleges were directly the products of racial segregation. Black scholars like W.E.B. DuBois, who graduated from Harvard with honors in 1895, were not hired to permanent posts in white universities simply on the basis of race.

The historically black college is largely the direct product of racial segregation. Ninety-one out of the 107 black colleges were established before 1910. Generally underfunded and inadequately staffed, black higher education was permitted to exist only in skeletal form during the long night of White Supremacy. As late as 1946, only four black colleges, Howard University, Fisk University, Taladega College and North Carolina State, were accredited by the Association of American Universities. In the school year 1945-46, black undergraduate enrollment was 43,878 in the black colleges. Less than eighteen hundred attended black professional schools; only 116 were then training to become lawyers. Even after the passage of expanded educational legislation, the number of Afro-Americans who were financially able to attend universities was pitifully small. By 1950, 41,000 "minority" men and 42,000 "minority" women (blacks, Asians, etc.) between ages 18-24 attended colleges, about 4.5 percent of their total age grouping. That same year, by way of contrast, 1,025,000 white males between 18-24 years old attended college, 15 percent of the total white age group. The function of the black college was, at least from the view of white society, to train the Negro to accept a "separate and unequal" position within American life.

Despite the institutional barriers to quality education, the black schools did a remarkable job in preparing black youth for productive careers in the natural and social sciences, in the trades and humanities. A brief review of one black college, Fisk University, provides an illustration.

Fisk was the home for a major number of black intellectuals during the era of segregation: DuBois, historian John Hope Franklin;

sociologist E. Franklin Frazier; artists/novelists James Weldon Johnson, Arna Bonetemps, Sterling Brown, Nikki Giovanni, John Oliver Killens, and Frank Yerby. A number of Fisk alumni joined the ranks of the black elite in the twentieth century as decisive leaders in public policy, representing a variety of political tendencies: U.S. Representative William L. Dawson; Marion Barry, mayor of Washington, D.C.; Wade H. McCree, U.S. Solicitor General during the Carter Administration; U.S. district judge Constance Baker Motley; Civil Rights activist John Lewis; Texas State Representative Wilhelmina Delco; Federal judge James Kimbrough. Other Fisk graduates moved into the private sector to establish an economic program for black development along capitalist lines, such as A. Maceo Walker, president of Universal Life Insurance Company. One out of every six black physicians, lawyers and dentists in the United States today is a Fisk graduate. A similar profile could be obtained from Atlanta University, Morehouse College of Atlanta, Spelman College of Atlanta, Tougaloo College of Mississippi, Tuskegee Institute of Alabama, Howard University of Washington, D.C. and other black institutions of higher learning. My point here is not that these schools ever developed a clear pedagogy for black liberation, nor that they were organically linked to the daily struggles of the black masses. The conservatism of many black college administrators, as represented by Tuskegee's Booker T. Washington, is almost legend among black people.

These schools operated under the rigid constraints of race/class tyranny, and often suffered under benign-to-malignant administrations imposed by white trustees and state governments. But despite these and other contradictions, the black university have on the balance been much more open to progressive and liberal faculty - particularly during the period of the Cold War of the 1940s and 1950s. They created the intellectual and social space necessary for the development of militant political reformers, dedicated public school teachers, physicians, and other skilled professionals within the black community. Without such institutions, the nightmare of Jim Crow might still exist, and the material conditions of the black ghetto and working class would unquestionably be worse.

The Civil Rights and Black Power Movements, combined with a political shift of the U.S. government under the Johnson Administration toward implementation of some affirmative action guidelines within white civil society, accelerated this educational process. By 1970, 192,000 black men and 225,000 black women between ages 18-24 attended college. The overall percentage of black youth enrolled in college,

15.5 percent, contrasted with white attendance figures of 34 percent for males and 21 percent for females. Five years later, 294,000 black men and 372,000 black women between ages 18-24 were in college, respectively 20 and 21 percent of their age groups. The most recent available statistics, for the years 1976 and 1977, reveal a slight decline in black college enrollment—a testament to the political assaults against black educational opportunity of the 1970s. The total numbers of black college youth slipped from 749,000 to 721,000, and the percentage of black men who were college students within the 18-24 age group declined from 22.0 to 20.2 percent. Despite the desegregation of white universities, traditionally black institutions continue to serve a majority of blacks seeking college or professional training. 25 percent of all blacks in higher education attend the 35 state-supported black colleges. 62 percent of all black M.D.'s and 73 percent of all black Ph.D.'s are products of black institutions.

Dr. Manning Marable is Director of Race Relations Institute, Fisk University, Nashville, TN.

HERE COMES THE KKK, WHAT HAPPENED TO THE FREE PRESS

For many years now the American Press has remained mis-informed on the situation of things in the developing countries to which it normally refers as "third world countries." It goes through every nook and corner searching for headlines. But, the big, mind-boggling question is: Does the American Press examine the American society, search the hearts of the people if any, then tap its pens and pencils on the desk concluding that, "Yes, this society is free, just free for all?"

If the American Press claims to have done so, then it should go to blazes.

For the past 116 years, (1866-1982), a large band of light minded people, calling themselves the knights of the white camelia, the KKK, have been striking at will. Surprisingly enough, on every occasion of the KKK's activities, the American Press seems to be taking a nap; or having its pens too dry to report to the world. These white hooded terrorists - KKK - do not only exhibit narrowmindedness, but also go a long way to dishonor America with a mentality fit for idiots.

Why does the American Press usually remain dormant reporting events that threaten the peace of the Black people. Does the Press still live on the primitive conception that the Black man does not

possess qualities that deserve dignity and respect? I would think it is easier for the American Press to write on the atrocious and barbaric activities of the KKK than travel thousands of miles to the third world countries hunting news for its biased papers.

Does freedom in America mean taking arms against innocent people just because their color is Black? If white means "purity, clearmindedness, intelligence, perfection," why do all these immaculate, purified qualities itch for killings? Why wouldn't it be easier or even appropriate for the KKK to fight against themselves if they are looking for some kind of identity. Since no one acts consciously against what is best - only through ignorance, it follows therefore that Black people are not the right victims for the KKK. Black people have their origin like any other human race; Black people have their destiny; Black people have the right to their lives, above all, Black people live above insidious acts of the offensive KKK.

If the American Press in a free America is truly projecting the image of this "free" society, where is this press now that the KKK attacks Black people? Would the American press recoil in fury if in the future an organization more powerful than the so-called KKK springs up somewhere in the Black world to follow the KKK's suit?

After all, if Black people were not for midable why would the KKK bother to eliminate them? For the black people to give in to the intimidations of the heinous KU KLUX KLAN is starkly impracticable!

Chrys Udoh
School of Communications
Broadcast Production Major

Dear freshman of 82,

Well, you are here, Howard University, seven weeks have passed and you are still alive. I remember that feeling very well, like yesterday. Your new independence, your new room, and your new roommate. Even though you may have a few problems with your new roommate, it will be one of the best experiences of college life. You will even make new friends talking to other people about your roommate; however, I am not going to lecture you on how to overcome the "A" building, or a roommate crisis or home sickness, that you as individuals are about to face.

Howard University will be tough, but hopefully you already expect this. I want you to be aware of what to expect outside of Howard.

I began at Howard University in the fall of 1980. I went through the "party syndrome", and academic probation; however, they did not force me to return in 1981. Lack of finances was the cause for the delay, and I believed I would never return. I then moved into the business world, where the money was nice, but I found, as most have found,

that I would be unable to advance forward without a college degree. I knew then that college was the only way. Thought out that year I ran into problem after problem, and I soon felt like you that the real world is tough; well it is, but you will never know it until you experience it yourself.

There are going to be so many problems that will cross your path. I have stories that I could tell you that you would not believe, but in a year you will have many stories to tell also. Basically what I am trying to say is that no matter what you face, keep your head up. You had a basic goal when you arrived at Howard. Keep it. All of you have unique gifts and you should use them to the fullest extent, in Howard and the real world. If for some reason you are unable to return to school next semester or the semester after that, come back even stronger in order to reach your goal, because you were unable to overcome all the pitfalls that were placed in front of you.

God luck in the future.

Michael D. Christie

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The Hilltop Contemporary

D.C.'s 'Queen of Soul'

By Robert Edwards,
Hilltop Staffwriter

The atmosphere was similar to that of the kind we're so used to viewing on television. The setting was cozy. It was the kind of setting where one doesn't overdress or underdress; comfortable but yet presentable. Faces of the inter-racial audience were illuminated by the candles placed on each table, while food and drinks were served to customers which were addressed by their first name. Yet somehow, something was missing.

After a few more minutes, a dark-skinned, bouncy young lady entered Mr. Henry's on Connecticut Avenue, N.W. Her mere presence seemed to bring warmth to the place. Julia was here. Little did I know what was in store.

On stage now, she welcomed everyone for coming out in the nasty, rainy weather. Surrounding her were four men with instruments. Julia and Co. were about to go to work.

Opening the show with a soulful rendition of "Sweet Tomorrow Morning," her clear voice rang throughout the club, a voice which was vaguely similar to an established artist.

By the time her second number was almost up, the similarity had been clear to me. There was a strong likeness between the voice of Dionne Warwick and this young woman's.

Delivering a strong, clear, crisp performance, Julia had her audience in the palm of her hand from the very beginning.

Constantly being interrupted by a customer shouting words of admiration, Julia finally asked him why he was so happy. He eagerly responded, "It's my birthday!" Acknowledging his special occasion, along with another customer's birthday, she began to sing "Happy Birthday."

Backed by a small but powerful and energetic band, Julia proceeded by singing the request of the birthday boy.

From mellow soft love ballads, to the latest Aretha Franklin release "Jump To It," Julia showcased a voice of great versatility.

Watching her relationship with her band reveals a closeness that allows them to "feel" each other through each song performed.

Who is this Julia? Who is that diva talked about often in the social circles of Howard University? After a set of performing, I talked with her to get the answer to some of these questions.

Born Julia Carol McGirt, this smooth songstress is a native of Rowland, North Carolina.



Julia McGirt flanked by Kenneth Powell, David Ylvisaker, and Stan Sargent

She is a product of a singing family. As a young girl, she says she noticed the great amount of attention her friend received from singing, and decided to start singing herself.

"I've been singing since I was five, and singing professionally for the last nine years," said McGirt.

But how did this 27-year-old come about organizing Julia and Co.? Well, it all started about 10 years ago when she met her keyboard player David Ylvisaker.

Often called the city's hottest "salt and pepper team," Julia and David exemplify a positive working experience. "I work well with David, and have since the beginning," said McGirt.

The other members of her band include Hollywood Henderson playing congas, Stan Sargent (a recent grad of H.U.) on bass guitar, and Keith Kilgore, of the Blackbirds, on drums.

Through several auditions, the band

members were selected on how well they seemed to fit into the group.

Julia & Co. have appeared at Blues Alley, Charlie's, the Kennedy Center, and last, but certainly not least, the White House.

Performing in supper clubs is not the only thing happening in Julia's life. She recently auditioned for the much talked about road company of "Dreamgirls."

"The auditions were very strenuous," said McGirt. They wanted Black women that moved well, as well as sang well," she added.

Evidently she's been doing the right moves, and hitting the right notes. She has passed the singing and dance portions of the auditions.

She has done so well that, on November 8th, Julia is scheduled to audition for the role Jennifer Holliday made famous, Effie. Holliday is scheduled to leave. Could it be that Julia is about to see Broadway?

"I've never had so much support in my life," she said. "Everyone is wishing me well."

Continuing our discussion, McGirt expressed her thanks for her fans' support. "The people in D.C. have been good to me," said McGirt. Smiling, she added, "God has been good to me."

The future shows no sign of her good luck stopping. Along with her "Dreamgirls" audition, several recording companies have shown interest in Julia & Co. As of this writing, only a master tape has been cut.

Julia & Co. present a polished, "have-a-good-old-time" performance. With a powerful voice, and a warm personality, Julia ices the cake backed by an energetic, complimenting band.

The folks down in Rowland, North Carolina are hoping Julia will put them on the map. My fingers are certainly crossed, and once you experience Julia & Co., you'll see way.

"Pieces of a Dream;" H.U. Jazz Ensemble - In The 'Grove'

By Danielle L. Ricks
Hilltop Staffwriter

A bass along with keyboards, and a set of drums, are all the necessary elements used to bring out the magical talents of "Pieces of a Dream," three young men, out of Philadelphia, who came to Howard University on Saturday October 16, as part of the first concert scheduled for Homecoming.

The show began with the Howard University Jazz Ensemble, directed by Fred Irby, whose selection of tunes included "Loving You is Ecstasy," and a rock and swing set entitled "Green Doupfen Street." The band set the stage for a jazzy evening.

Larry Sears, on tenor, grooved us to "Yesterday" while the audience and even the musicians on stage swayed to and fro. It appeared that no one cared that the first showing of "Pieces of a Dream," scheduled for eight that evening was cancelled. This, according to Raymond Archer, Director of student activities, was due to a poor ticket sale of the first show, which resulted in a combination of the earlier show into the performance at 11 o'clock.

The late night hour brought a good sized crowd to Cramton Auditorium, and not many grievances were heard about the cancellation. Mainly, people awaited the sounds of the three young men many had previously heard play at the Howard Inn (then the Harambee House) a while back. Finally, the wait was over.

Marlon Jackson, commentator for the evening, announced the group, as three young men, clad in sweat suits and sneakers appeared on the stage.

They began with a very progressive jazz tune, reminding one of the many sounds that came out of the Harlem Renaissance era. Cedric Napoleon on the cello, displays his talents, as do James Lloyd on keyboards, and Curtis Harmon on drums, as they take their stand among the all time great jazz

musicians. Under producer Grover Washington, Jr., it seems hard for them to do otherwise.

From progressive jazz to contemporary, the boys have got the groove. Taking familiar songs and adding their own style, the three move out of the 20's into the 80's. Napoleon gives up his cello for a bass guitar and the fun begins.

The crowd is now vibing with them. Hands are clapping, heads are bobbing, and bodies are swaying to and fro. The tempo builds, the climax is reached... then the break down. The crowd goes wild and "Pieces of a Dream" is a success.

The group now begins to play a bit of pop/rock, as they salute Greeks in a song entitled "College Life" and play a cut off their latest album, "We Are One." By now, the whole place is rocking. People are dancing in their seats and even the most reserved persons are finger popping.

But what really brought the crowd out of their seats was the opening bar of the group's latest hit "Mount Airy Groove," named after a section of Philadelphia. Even Napoleon was surprised at the excitement of the crowd as he questioned "What's going on?" (what was going on was Howard University's way of saying we like your style "Pieces of a Dream", and your music is good enough to dance to.) And dance they did, up and down the aisles, in front of the stage, in their seats, on into the second curtain call, and all the way home.

It is hard to believe that all three young men are under the age of 22 years old. In fact, Napoleon celebrated his 20th birthday the day of the show. You could even see him blush a little as the audience affectionately sang happy birthday to him.

Yet, despite their youthful ages, these guys are truly gifted, and they have proven once again, that talent knows no age boundaries.

WEEKEND

By Michelle Price

Hilltop Staffwriter



Jane Beard, Carole Myers in Source Theatre's - A Couple White Chicks Sitting Around Talking.

Jane Beard and Carole Myers are appearing in John Ford Noonan's "A Couple of White Chicks Sitting Around Talking", and they offer an evening of lighthearted entertainment. Appearing at the Rep Warehouse, 1835 14th Street N.W. through Oct. 31st, the two character play deals with a Westchester housewife who is literally forced into a friendship with a Texan ex-cheerleader who moves next door.

Hannah Mae Bindler, played by Myers, is a brash, tacky, drawling ex-cheerleader who can spot a potential friend a mile away. (even if the party isn't interested), and she decides that she and Maude Mix (played by Beard) are going to be the best of friends. This seems quite improbable, as Ms. Mix is a stuck up, totally organized member of the League of Women Voters, who reads for the blind, doesn't answer the phone on Mondays, doesn't get dressed on Wednesdays, and "reads two or three chapters of the latest best seller" between activities.

You will not believe the tactics Hannah Mae uses, which at once make you like her and despise her. One can only have mixed feelings about someone who appears without warning at 11 a.m. daily in your kitchen and insists that you two be friends.

The friendship does blossom, however, but not before someone sleeps with some-

one's husband and there's a two-day swinging-fling in Manhattan. By the end of the play, Hannah Mae has done what she set out to do, make Maude release all the things in herself that she refuses to deal with, and establish a lifelong friendship with her.

The play, originally presented at the Astor Place Theater in New York in April of 1980, was well staged, but left a lot to be desired where directing and acting were concerned. The players, while well cast and very convincing, failed to reach the heights of energy called for by certain events in the play. This deficiency is not detrimental to the viewing pleasure of the average person. The costuming is very good, and Hannah Mae's wardrobe is in itself a great source of laughter.

The Rep Warehouse is a showplace for the productions of the Source Theatre Company, which is located at 1809 14th St. N.W. The company, established about 6 years ago, has produced many plays by both black and white playwrights, including "Boesman and Lena" by South African playwright Arthur Fugate. According to Will Johnson, assistant house manager for Source and a Howard University student in the School of Fine Arts, Source receives many plays from amateur and professional

(Continued on page 11)

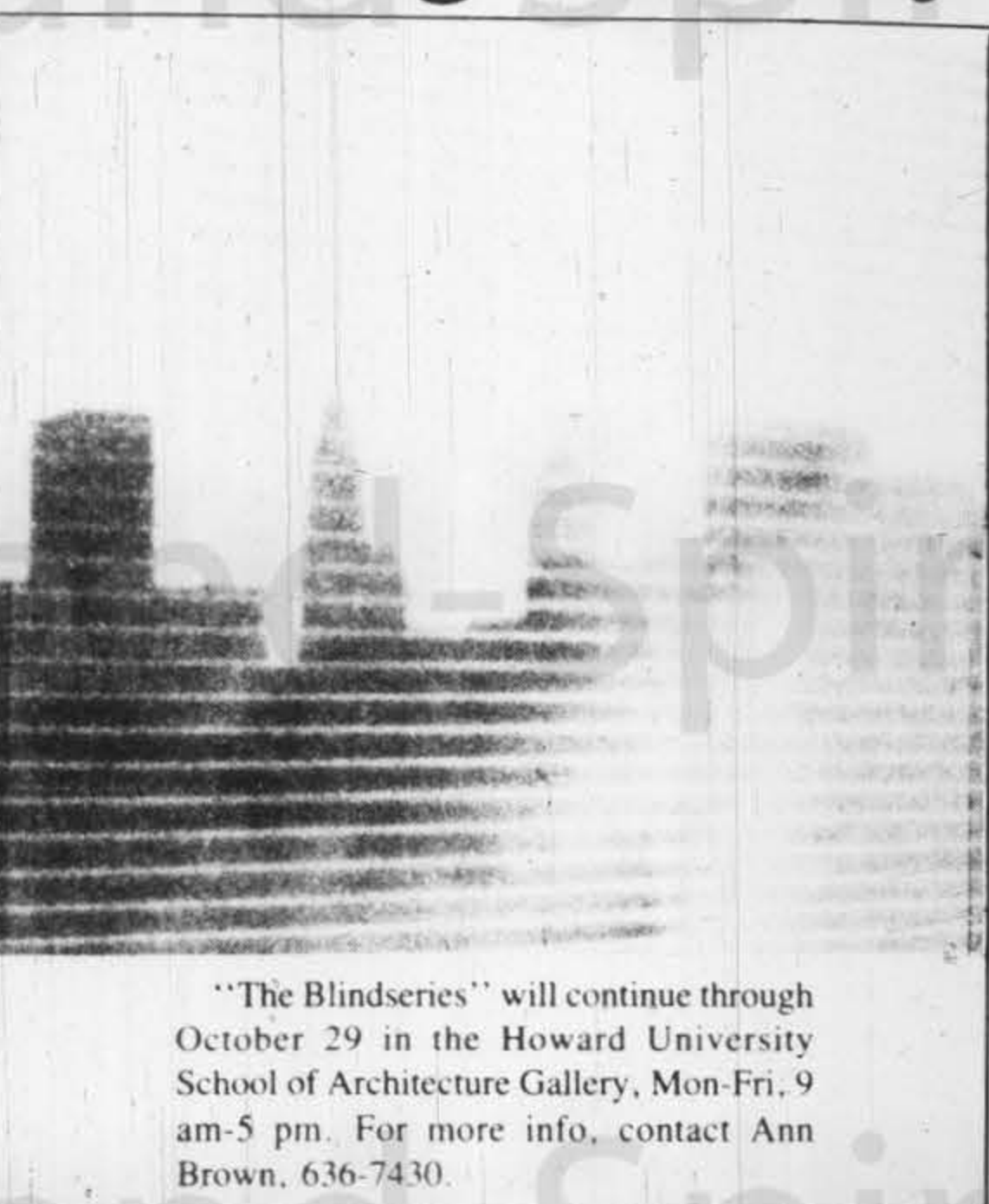
The 'Blindseries': A Focus on Seeing Reality

By Robin McGinty
Hilltop Staffwriter

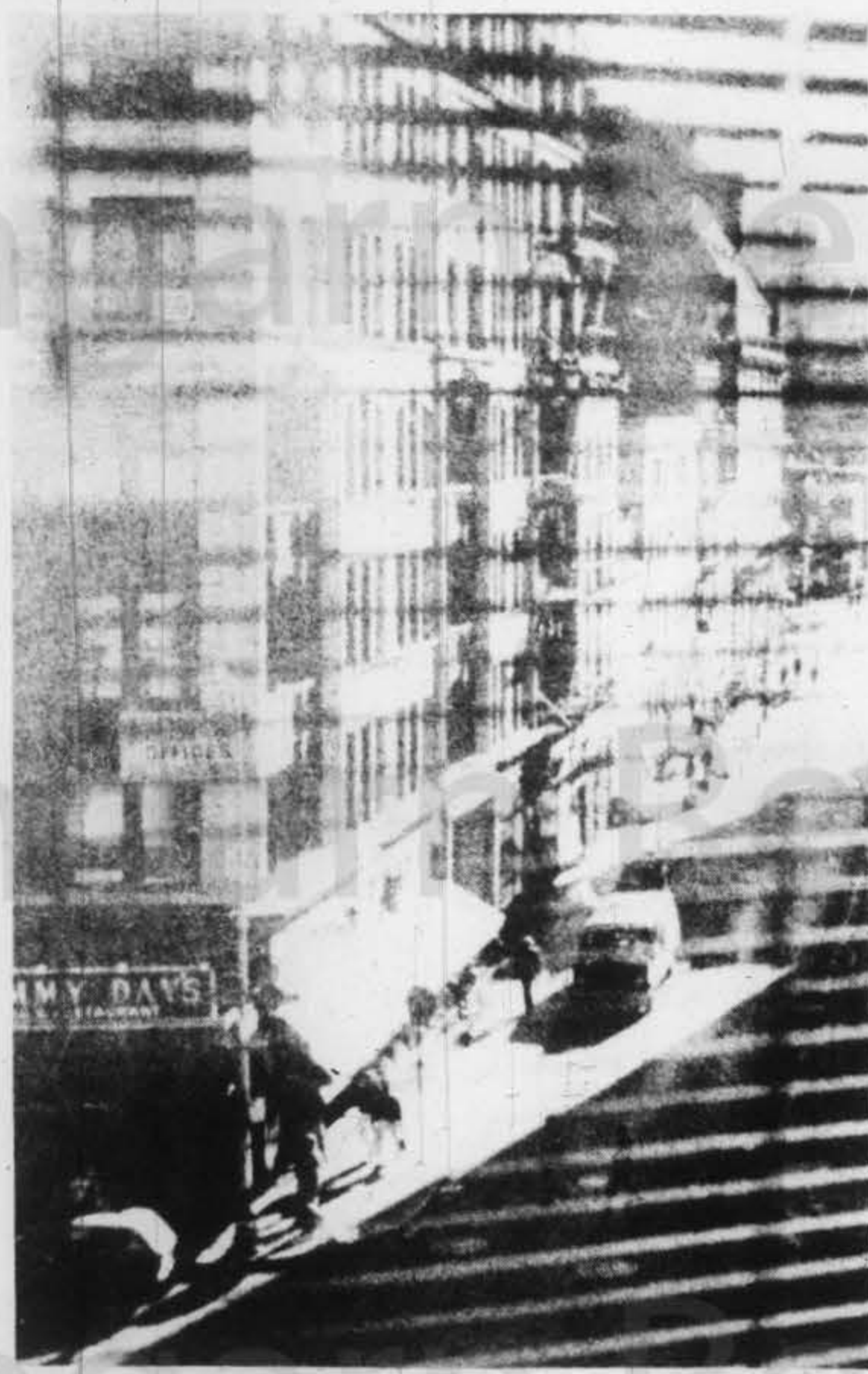
A vast landscape of 'blinds' with a touch of New York skylines, dreary winters, and midnight blues peering through, Suzen's 'Blindseries' is quite impressive both in size and subject matter. Developed over a period of five years, the photo exhibit is both imaginative and technically superb.

"Any particular level of reality may appear to be the only reality at the moment depending on perception and choice of focus," says photographer Suzen. "In working on the series, the blinds become symbols of the barriers that blind consciousness, and the blind series a theme on seeing."

Almost whimsical in nature, the images appear to transcend the very element the artist seeks to convey. But as always, photographic studies and essay themes should be instruments of "seeing." Graphically documenting city scenes, brilliant mornings and easy springs, Suzen creates a pattern of the abstract with a bit of the avant garde thrown in for good measure.



"The Blindseries" will continue through October 29 in the Howard University School of Architecture Gallery, Mon-Fri, 9 am-5 pm. For more info, contact Ann Brown, 636-7430.



TO YOUR HEALTH



By Denise Hawkins
Hilltop Staffwriter

One out of ten people (or 10 million people) in the United States are alcoholics. Alcoholism is a disease which results in the uncontrollable drinking of alcoholic beverages.

According to the U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, two-thirds of the adult population in the U.S. drinks at least occasionally, while one-third does not drink at all.

Alcoholism is an acceptable practice in American culture. We consume 275 million gallons of hard liquor (whiskey, Gin, Rum), 1,600 million gallons of beer, and 170 mil-

lion gallons of wine (including champagne). Have you contributed to these statistics lately?

The physical and mental affects that alcohol has on people is the reason for much concern about alcoholism. Alcohol, like pills or marijuana, is medically classified as a drug. Alcohol acts as a depressant on the central nervous system and an anesthetic (a substance which creates a loss of sensation or feeling) which slows the functioning of the brain.

Alcoholism

You have probably wondered why you were always told to eat food or bread before consuming alcohol? According to the ABC's of Drinking and Driving, "Alcohol is absorbed faster if the stomach is empty. Food in the stomach slows absorption. Twenty percent of the alcohol consumed immediately enters the blood stream through the stomach wall."

The final point of the alcohol is its affect on the brain.

The affects of alcohol are generally characterized by three stages; however, it is important to note that these affects vary from person to person depending upon certain factors.

The first stage affects restraint and judgment. Stage two affects performance (slurred speech, slower reflexes, dulled thinking, loss of memory.) The third stage is characterized by stupor and coma.

Quantity of alcohol, the time period in which it is consumed, the weight of the drinker, and the mood the drinker is in while he or she is drinking are all contributing factors of the affect that alcohol will have on an individual.

The greater the amount of alcohol, the more the brain is affected (temporary memory loss and impaired coordination). Also, the more alcohol is consumed in a short period of time the deeper the brain is de-

pressed. Depression of the brain, "severely affects judgment and dulling the senses," reports officials at the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

If two people, one weighing 120-pounds and the other weighing 180-pounds, consume alcohol, the lighter individual will become more intoxicated (affected by alcohol). The NIAAA also stated that setting and mood are elements which greatly influence the affect of alcohol. "If you are sitting down relaxed while having a drink with a friend, alcohol will not affect you as much as when you are standing and drinking at a cocktail party."

Thinking that you are going to become drunk usually results in that happening more quickly than the alcohol has time to actually take affect. If the drinker is upset or under stress while drinking, alcohol usually has a greater impact.

Prolonged use of alcohol may be fatal. Long-term effects include malnutrition—

(Continued on page 11)



Raggae Honeyboy Martin and Unconquered People perform tonight at the Surf and Turf Club, 2350 University Blvd., Adelphi, Md. Show starts at 9 p.m. Cover is \$4.00. Call 422-4000.

(Continued from page 10)

playwrights which they often produce, depending upon the quality of the play itself. Consequently, the Source Theatre Company could provide a formidable testing ground for Howard students who dabble in creative writing for the stage.

In addition to displaying people's acting talents, the Source also has classes geared toward developing them. Among their workshop offerings are classes in Shakespearean plays, physical-vocal strengthening for the stage, musical comedy training, and stage combat. The costs run from \$185.00 for 15 weeks for their Introductory Acting Workshop to \$35 for individual lectures. This is less than a 1 semester, 3 credit acting class at the School of Fine Arts. For information on these workshops call 462-7782. For reservations for "A Couple of White Chicks" call 462-1073.

MOVIE LISTINGS

Dynasty Fans! Alexis has finished rolling around in bed with middle-aged men until they die of heart failure, and has turned to high school boys! Joan Collins stars in *Homework* which also features the actress who plays loose-lipped Amy on General Hospital! It's at the Tenley Circle Theatre 4200 Wisconsin Avenue 363-4340. I suggest you buy your ticket early then spend an hour or two in Georgetown. For some reason, this flick sells out early!

There's a movie called Xica (shee-ca) about a hot mama from Brazil who burned a hole in everywhere she went! You think Evita had something going for her!! Check this exotic slave out! She's steaming up the Key Theatre, 1222 Wisconsin Avenue. 333-5100.

The Sender opens today, about a guy who can make you live his nightmares! As if we don't have enough of our own! Seems to me that this area was supposed to be covered by the Incubus, or did he dream it before it happened. . . oh I get so confused sometimes! I don't know where it's playing yet, and frankly I don't care. If you do, check your Post listings.

CULTURE

The Evans-Tibbs Gallery at 1910 Vermont Ave. N.W. presents works by African-American artists Margaret Burroughs and Marion Perkins, featuring a variety of paintings, graphics, and sculptures. Now through November.

The Howard University SCHOOL of Architecture and Planning presents "The Blindseries", a photographic exhibition by Suzen. Now through Oct. 29 in Architecture's Exhibition Gallery. Stop by between or after classes!

THEATRE SHOWS

The Primary English Class shows every evening at the Source Theatre Company's main stage, 1809 14th Street N.W. Use your \$2 discount to see this comedy about the hysterical English teacher struggling to teach an Italian man, a French man, a German man, a Japanese woman and a Chinese woman to speak English as a second language. . . when all they can speak are their native languages and all she can speak is English! Sounds like my old functions class! Call for reservations 462-1073.

Alcoholism

(Continued from page 10)

people tend to drink rather than consume food, and alcohol does not contain nutrients. Body organs (heart, liver, etc.) are also affected. Delirium Tremens (or "D.T.s" as they are more familiarly called) create hallucinations and the "shakes".

Drinking, however, need not be long-term to cause severe effects. You would be surprised to know that, "only two cans of beer or two drinks of 86-proof whiskey consumed by the average 160-pound person within an hour on an empty stomach results in a tremendous rise in the level of alcohol in the bloodstream.

"Scientific studies have revealed that even these small amounts of alcoholic beverages limit coordination and increase a person's risk of becoming involved in a

traffic or house-hold accident," states the NIAAA.

People often consume alcohol as a deterrent to environmental problems; for example, loneliness, social setting, age, family problems. Others may use alcohol as a courage booster or as a cover up for their inadequacies.

We as students may even be using alcohol as a method of coping with the everyday pressures of being a student or dealing with professors.

When you find that you are "losing control" after one drink, or can't stop drinking for long periods, you are probably exhibiting symptoms of alcoholism.

Contrary to popular belief, a drunken person (temporary loss of control over physical

and mental faculties because of excessive alcohol consumption) cannot "sober up" by taking a cold shower or by drinking black coffee.

The National Institute of Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism reports that "It takes a specific amount of time for the body to burn up a quantity of alcohol, generally at the rate of 7 grams of pure alcohol, per hour."

Dr. Frederick D. Harper, Ph.D., a professor in the Department of Psychoeducational Studies at Howard University, has done extensive work with black alcoholism.

"Although there are similarities common to all alcoholics, there are also qualitative and quantitative differences among various social groups of alcoholics", states Harper.

Social, ethnic, economic, and historical factors are the primary causes of black alcoholism. In the days of slavery, it was a common practice of slave owners to supply their slaves with large quantities of alcohol on weekends and on holidays.

Such practices are very much a part of Black American's weekend and holiday ac-

tivities. The accessibility of liquor in the Black community is a major factor in alcohol abuse in the black community.

In the 1980 issue of "Alcohol World", Dr. Frederick Harper writes, "... the liquor business is an institution that has become interwoven into the fabric of Black American life."

Accessibility to alcoholic beverages to Howard students is relatively easy. There are numerous stores on Georgia Avenue which sell liquor. Students don't even have to trek that far because the Punchout in the Blackburn University Center serves alcoholic beverages.

Howard University was the last school in the district to get a liquor license. Since acquiring the license 4 years ago no problems have arisen" says Col. James A. Hurd, Director of Auxiliary Enterprises.

Alcoholics Anonymous, Veterans Administration, private physicians, and counseling agencies are excellent organizations to which individuals can turn in order to get help with a drinking problem or to get information about someone who does.

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October GALLERY

Photos By Robin McGinty

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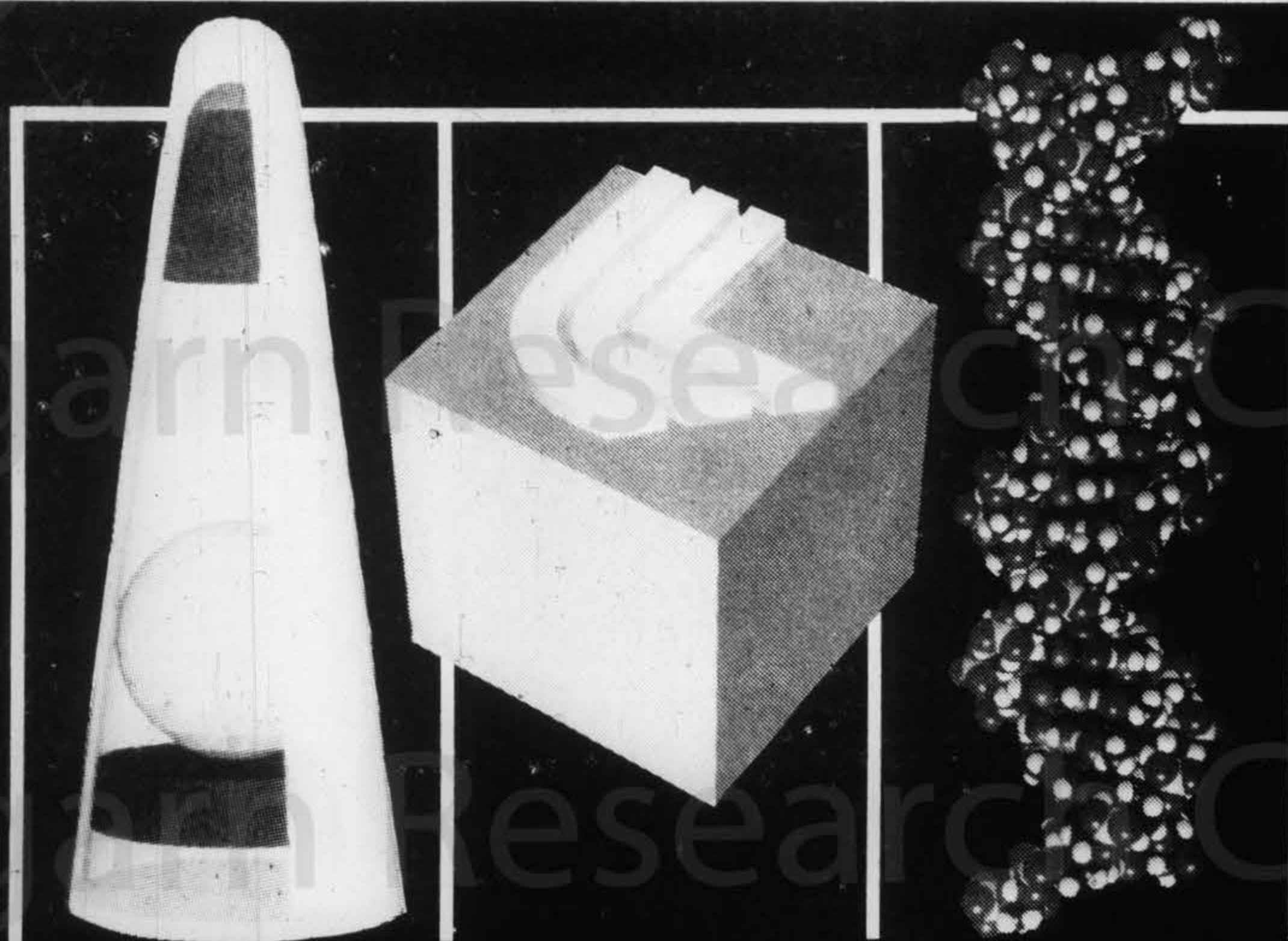
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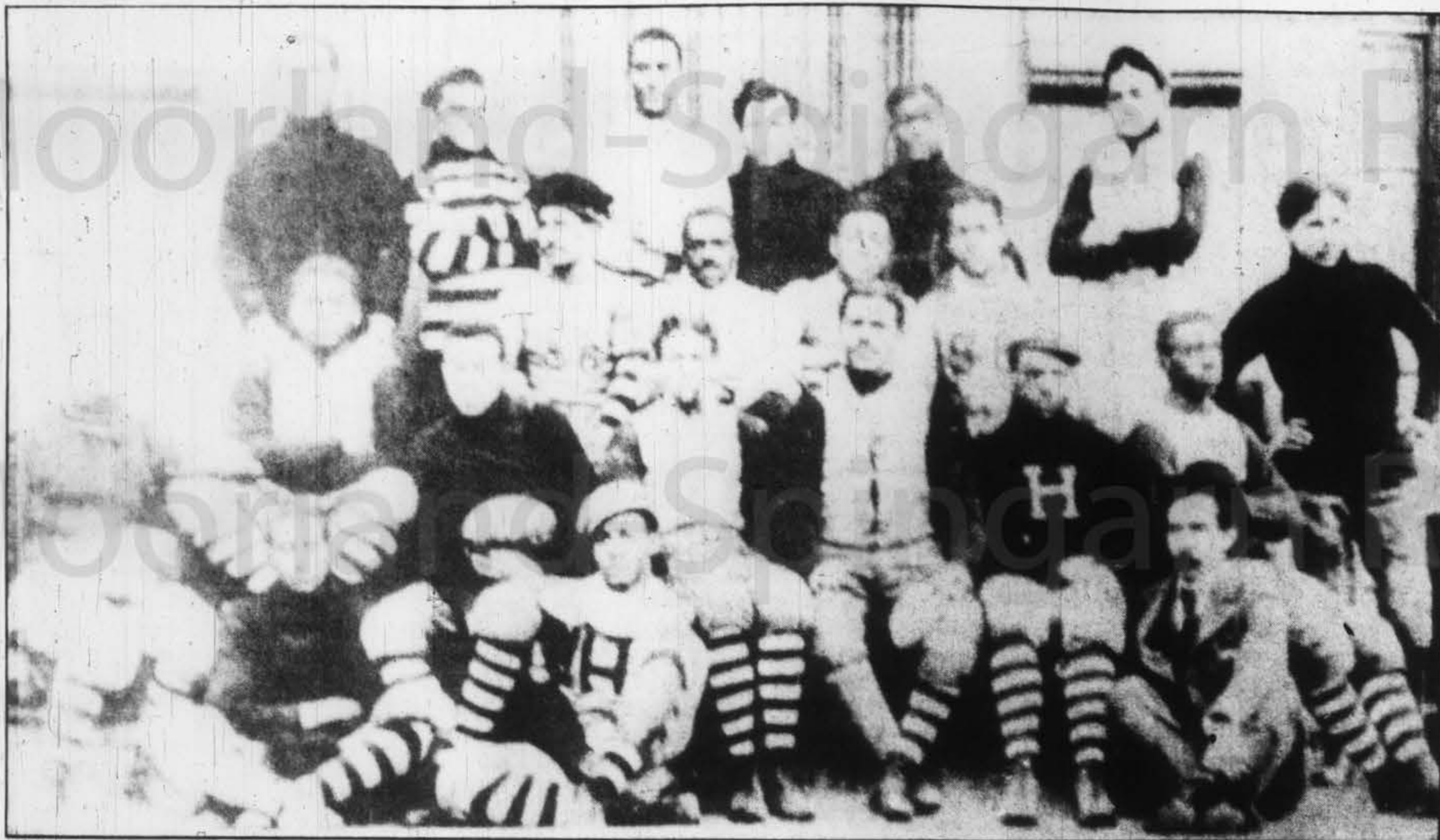
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The Hilltop SPORTS

Howard Football: Its Evolution



Charles (in that derby hat) and the boys in 1894! The style of the socks have changed but that lone "H" remains the same.

By Lani D. Hall and
Martil White Hilltop Staffwriters

BAM! The clock is turning and time is revolving as Howard University echoes back over 90 years to experience the ups and downs in the competitive field of football.

In 1891, Howard witnessed a step in unity as students protested for a football team. Charles C. Cook, a former Cornell English professor who never played football as an undergraduate, became the first football coach of the neophyte squad. Cook was known as the "father of sports at Howard" and later his accomplishments were recognized when the all-male dormitory was built in 1938 in his honor. It now houses all male athletes.

In 1892 Howard played its first interclass football game. A year later Harvard University donated Howard's first set of football uniforms. The following year, in 1894 Howard and Lincoln University (formerly known as the Ashmun Institute), competed in their first intercollegiate contest.

Nationwide, during this same year, there had been forty serious injuries on the gridiron. Lincoln was hesitant to send their team to compete at Howard, but changed their mind after careful investigation. Lincoln administrators stated that any serious injury would result in the dismissal of football at the university.

The turkeys were on the table and the football was on the field as Howard played the 1894 Thanksgiving Day series, which later became a "classic". The outcome was a score of 6-5, Lincoln's favor. The series was then cancelled for ten years because a Lincoln player suffered a broken leg. Upon returning to Chester County, Pennsylvania, the entire team was isolated because they had visited a house, while in Washington, that was under quarantine.

In 1899, Howard played three games, losing none. The 1904, Thanksgiving Day series between Lincoln and Howard commenced again. In the presence of 2,000 fans the two teams battled it out to a scoreless tie.

As the years progressed, the game site was alternated between the Nation's Capitol and Pennsylvania.

The 1910 Howard won five games, lost none and totalled 105 points to its opponents none. By 1911, the Thanksgiving Day series had been billed a "Classic". That year the teams blanked one another with a final score of 0-0.

At the time Howard was thought of by some as the best team in the country ranking equal to Harvard's football record. In 1912 Howard claimed the mythical Colored Championship.

The First World War disrupted college football but by 1919, things were normal. This year, 18,000 fans crowded into Shibe Stadium, then the home of the National League's Philadelphia Phillies and The American League's Philadelphia Athletics, to witness another scoreless tie between Lincoln and Howard.

The 1920's were a tumultuous time for Howard football history. In 1921, Lincoln upset a previously undefeated Howard team in the "Flapper Special". Lincoln fans became so overjoyed during the mud-drenched game that they ran from the stands onto the field. Police had to be called in so the game could be completed.

By 1922, the Turkey Day classic, was (9-4-5) Lincoln's favor.

Injury still ominously hung like a thunder cloud over the heads of many athletes and coaches. The tragic death of Haywood "Speed" Johnson, a varsity football player and HU Medical School student, in 1924 at the Howard-Greensboro game brought sadness to many. Johnson died in Freedman's Hospital three days after the game, in which he was fatally injured.

In 1925, Lincoln University was kicked out of the Colored Collegiate Athletic Association after it broke regulations by scheduling the annual Turkey Day classic with the already resigned Howard University. The game was played after Lincoln explained that they contractually bound to continuing the highly profitable series.

In 1926, Mordecai Wyatt Johnson was named the first black president of the university, and a new athletic field, gymnasium and stadium was built. The 1926 Thanksgiving game was attended by 12,000 fans. Howard defeated Lincoln, 32-0.

The following year, on October 3, 1927, the football team went on strike in protest to the sudden removal of their training table in the cafeteria and the request that all athletes pay room rent fees. The Board of Athletic Control threatened to cancel the entire season if the players didn't return to the field. President Johnson asked the team to return and made a call for football candidates. The season resumed when 24 of the 45 players returned to the gridiron.

The late 20's and early 30's was when football at Howard takes a decline. The annual classic was no longer as popular, the economy was unstable and other modes of entertainment distracted many people. In 1929, the now unpopular and often criticized team didn't win a single game and scored no points. By 1933, the classic had nearly died, as Morgan became the new football power.

In 1934, an ineligible player on the team caused Howard to forfeit all of the games he played in. Hence, the record for the year was 1-5.

In 1936 the football team staged a one-day strike demanding campus jobs in exchange for room and board, good equipment, an adequate and experienced staff, adequate medical supplies and a publicity committee. Eighty-five percent of the student body stayed out of classes to support the group.

By the end of the 30's and early 40's Howard Football was constantly ridiculed and disrespected by many. The team ended the season with a record of 0-7. In the 1940 Turkey Day classic, Lincoln defeated Howard 63-0.

It was a freeze for all referees during the early forties when funds for sports were cut off and World War II was coming to an end. James Chambers walked into the doors of the physical education department in 1944 and became head coach of the university. (Chambers is now working on a novel entitled "History of Physical Education at Howard University".)

The old dynasty ended and a new one was about to begin.

****Sources used—Black College Sport, by Ocania Chalk, Dodd, Mead and Company, 1976.



The 1893 football team, Cook is third from left in sleeveless sweater.



The 1911 team in their new turtlenecks.



The uniforms during this time were all fairly similar but the teams knew who to tackle at the 1922 Turkey Day Classic! Charles Donehy (40) of Howard rushes for yards in Howard's 13-12 loss.

John Bilberry... "down to earth"

Manotti Jenkins
Hilltop Staff Writer

Howard University is not an institution prominently recognized by pro scouts. For this reason, it is very clear that many of its athletes become pro prospects during their careers at Howard. It becomes even more clear to find an athlete who is aware of his pro potential but still chooses to be a very "down to earth" individual.

The athlete being referred to is senior football player John Bilberry, who earned the honor of being placed on the ALL-MEAC squad the last two seasons. The 21-year-old offensive guard is an accounting major from Shreveport, Louisiana.

Bilberry made these comments on his football career, future plans, and other subjects in an interview on October 17:

Q. What are some of the changes that have occurred in the football program since your freshman year at Howard?

A. The coaching staff is about the only major change that has occurred. Other than this, everything else has basically remained the same.

Q. As a player, what are your strengths and weaknesses?

A. As an offensive lineman, my strengths are mainly in my pass protection. Right now, with the teams we have been playing, I detect no weaknesses in my all-around game.

Q. As a veteran player and team leader, what is your advice to the new players on the team?

A. My major advice to them would be to listen to the coach who is giving them instructions. Most of the new players coming in now seem to have different attitudes than I did as a first-year player. I took the instructions being given to me and used them to improve my game as I matured. Some of the things I learned in my first year are still major parts of my game now. Most of the first-year players now take the attitude that they were good enough to make Howard's football team and they leave it at that, not putting much emphasis on future improvement. I say to them that there is always room left for improvement.

Q. Your current record is 3 wins and 4 losses. In your opinion, what is in store for the Bison as the season progresses?

A. I don't see us losing anymore games. I see us going 7-4 on the year. We had some problems early in the year and we had to get on the right track. Things just weren't clicking for us. Football is a team sport. You can have 11 good players with extremely good talents but things just aren't coming together. So far, this is the longest that I have ever seen our team take to get things right. Thus far, we have yet to play up to the status we should be.

Q. As a collegiate team, how would you rate the Howard Bison?

A. Howard is a very competitive school. In football, I think we could be more competitive than we are right now. I don't think there is enough emphasis on football at the university. Right now, we are right in the mainstream of all the other Division I-AA schools across the country. There is no reason, though, that we shouldn't be among the top-

notched Division I-AA schools.



Q. What is your opinion of head coach, Floyd Keith, and of your individual coach?

A. My individual coach is Jim Tsilmos, and personally I feel he is one of the best coaches I have had. He is not only a good coach, but he is also a very

nice individual. I feel very lucky to have him as a coach. As far as Coach Keith is concerned, I must say that I really respect him, both as a coach and a person. When a team loses a lot of games, it is very easy to say that the coach is not doing this or that, but Coach Keith, I feel, has handled the criticism in such a way that he does not project it to the team members. He treats us with respect, so one could not help but respect the man.

Q. What do you think about the support given to the team by the fans?

A. I have seen better support. I really thought that there was going to be a lot more fan support this year. I don't know if this is the result of us losing the first game by such a large margin or what, but I would like to see more fans at the remainder of our games.

Q. If you had to start your career all over again, do you feel you would make the same choice of colleges as you did?

A. When I look back on my career, I realize that there were a lot of white schools that recruited me when I came out of high school. Being

that I came from a private, all-white, Catholic high school, I wanted to come to a predominately black college. My first choice would have been Southern University but they offered me an academic scholarship and not a football scholarship. Because I wanted to play football in college, and Howard was the only major black college to offer me a football scholarship, I decided to take the offer. I feel that if I had to do it again, I would make the same decision. I have no regrets about coming to Howard University.

Q. After graduation, what do you plan to do?

A. Well, a lot of pro scouts have been looking at me play. I have always wanted to play pro football since I was young. My father was a three-time All-American at Southern University. He missed the chance to play pro ball because he was drafted into the Army. Because football has been in my background for so long, I feel it is something I want to do. Being that I am not too pressed about getting into the work world, I really think I want to give playing pro football a shot.

Howard U. Cheerleaders



Marcia M. Foster
Hilltop Staff Writer

"We are the Bison [yeeh], don't take no mess [yeeh]. Get bad in a minute [yeeh]. Jump in your chest [yeeh], and we're gonna score and score and, we're gonna score some more. We are the Bison [yeeh] don't take no mess."

This familiar chant is one that is echoed throughout the athletic arena of Howard with much fervor and spirit. It is usually introduced by a group not very much supported or respected - the Howard cheerleaders.

Cheerleading, to many, seems to be full of glamour and glory. But, any cheerleader will tell you that this is an inaccurate statement. Not only does cheerleading take poise, pep, and coordination, but one also needs the will power to excel.

The Howard University cheerleaders, under the watchful eye of coach Brenda Jenkins, is comprised of eleven members on the varsity squad and eight on the junior varsity squad who all work together to generate school spirit.

Each week, three hour practices are held twice a week for both varsity and junior varsity and are conducted by one of the captains or Jenkins. Robyn Abrams, and Waverly Mullins are the captains of the varsity squad and Joy Thomas and Adrienne Milborne are the captains of the junior varsity squad.

Currently working without a budget, the squads ban together to build up their presently hunk financial state by selling pom-poms, selling programs at home games, and in September a dance was held in the Blackburn Center. Coach Jenkins said, "The girls support themselves, but they can't do it all. The only way that the squad travels is if the band travels to the away games."

Brenda Jenkins is a former Howard University cheerleader, and part-time coach for the squads and the mascot. Her duties are basically the same as any coach. Preparing paperwork, dealing with injuries, and giving out demerits, are just a few of her duties.

When asked how long she has been coaching for the Howard University cheerleaders, Jenkins jokingly remarked, "Forever!" "I enjoy my job as the coach even though the cheerleaders are



JV Cheerleaders show their stuff. By Brian Price

taken for granted and misunderstood. I think of myself as a liaison between the cheerleaders, team, band, and the athletic department," commented the Howard alumnus.

Imelda Cramer, a cheerleader and a sophomore in the School of Business, expressed her feelings about being a cheerleader.

"I consider it a real honor, because we support the school, and that is a job within itself. People don't think we work, but we do."

Pam Hauser, also a member of the varsity squad, said, "I feel especially good when I am recognized as a Howard cheerleader, but other than that, it is sport just like football, or basketball, and I am a member of the team."

Any young lady interested in becoming a cheerleader can start getting in shape now for try-outs for the varsity squad which is held in the spring. The junior

varsity squad is chosen in the fall in a clinic conducted by the returning members of the varsity team.

The varsity squad, which usually cheers for the football and men's basketball teams, will work together with the junior varsity squad, which usually cheers for the soccer and women's basketball teams, tonight and tomorrow in efforts of making another successful homecoming week.

Tonight the cheerleaders will have their annual homecoming pep rally at 7:00 p.m. on the football field.

The major goal of a cheerleader is to get a capacity crowd on their feet, cheering the team on to a victory. Even though the art of cheerleading has always been thought of as a "glamour job," there are 19 individuals who work hard every week in generating school spirit, because this is what they do best.

Confessions of An Athelete

by Joe Burris
Hilltop Staff Writer

When I was a high school football star, I remember one day Trying to decide which college to attend. When a college recruiter came my way With some sound advice he was eager to lend.

"I understand, son, that you have not made up your mind But give me a minute and I'll be so kind to prove that the best choice is the old white and blue.

Yes, Howard University in Washington, D.C. Most people do agree that we are among the tops academically, and we're building new leaders with our abundant tools.

With your talent, our facilities, I can envision clinching our division — fanfare, fame! You can be a part of a great football tradition Enhancing our school as well as the game.

As for our future plans — Well, We have on blueprints a new stadium with underground parking, separate seats in the stands, and a dome to keep the chill off our feet and hands.

And we're one of the few universities under the sun with a female-male ratio of 13 to 1. You will always be having fun!

But if you are uncertain or somewhat in doubt on what we're about just come check us out And you'll find that all my words are true.

So I visited Howard, and I could not believe That I was not deceived. No tricks under this man's sleeve I thought of a future at the old white and blue.

The fine hotel I stayed in was called Howard Inn.

A place that was worthy of the Howard name. I felt good when I was told with a grin That my dormitory facilities would be much the same.

Later, all we visitors were treated to a thirty-foot table plentiful with food — luscious, delicious, tasty, and good; I ate all that I could.

I was told campus food would be the same. After learning all games were played at RFK,

I came to the conclusion that I should look no more; after all, what for? Howard has everything and more. I put my name on their dotted line.

And when August came and I finally arrived, I was completely surprised and shocked by it all. The Howard that I was told of was hardly like The Howard I attended in the early fall.

The deprived football field was like a tennis court scantily topped with wild grass of some sort brave pigeons, both tall and short, were sitting, perching, laying.

I said to myself, "This must be a practice site where we scrimmage on practice nights and run on in the daylight." A voice said, "No, that's where you'll be playing."

The cafeteria was nothing like our big feasting day. Instead of there being scrumptious dishes all around,

The food, served in an unappetizing way, tasted like the recipe was read upside down.

Morning meetings at seven classes until 11. Afternoon practice until six — I have no time to mix with my thirteen.

The training and workouts were a terrible strain.

They rattled my brain. I just had to complain, "What's going on, coach? I don't understand."

Things are not going the way that you said, there is chaos instead."

I asked were the stadium plans a joke or a lie. He decided to take the subtle approach And said he was as confused as I.

I asked other questions and he said, "Stop complaining. It is not the stadium or the food in the school.

It is not the field or the physical training. The only problem is you.

As far as I'm concerned everything's fine, leave your worries behind and keep in touch. Next in line!"

Academics was something that was never stressed to me. Nothing of classes, not even a single course. But now that I am here, I see That it is the main objective, the central driving force.

I learned to adjust and to cope with the bad and the game is more enjoyed, since I gave up the hang-ups I previously had. But my feelings on HU athletics are not totally void.

We need plenty of changes, new guidelines and new rules. Many concerns are constantly forsaken. We have as much talent as many other schools. Now is the time for corrective action to be taken.

I never will forget when a recruiter came my way with these important words to say about wanting me to play football for the old white and blue.

Bison Tame Cougars

By Earl D. Findlater
Hilltop Staff Writer

The Bison Booters scored two goals in the first half and three more in the second period to tame the Cougars of Averett College 5-0 last Saturday at Bison Stadium.

The game, delayed for over an hour before it started, was almost never played. At game time no referee or other official was present. According to the rules, the game could have been forfeited and in that case Averett would have won 1-0.

Howard, 7-2-3, scored early in the contest from the boots of Oscar Iko. With nine minutes gone, forward Peter Prom collected a short pass on the left wing and dribbled around an Averett defender. Prom then gave a perfect pass to Iko who tapped in the ball from four yards out to make it 1-0 Howard.

Averett, 8-6-2, despite giving up that early goal, looked threatening on offense. Their midfielders attacked up the middle while their forwards interchanged their positions. This created space for their front runners and confused the Bison defense.

Defense was Averett's problem all game. Their fullbacks were constantly pressured. (Continued on next page)



Fullback Carlton Briscoe defends Booters against Averett.

Bison Face 0-5 Aggies For Homecoming

By D. Orlando Ledbetter
Hilltop Staffwriter

Football returns to Robert F. Kennedy Stadium, Saturday at 1:00 p.m. when the Bison (3-4, 1-3) take on the Aggies of North Carolina A&T (0-5, 0-3) in the 1982 Homecoming football game.

It has been rough for first year A&T Head Coach Mo Forte. The Aggies have good talent, but they have yet to win a game.

"A&T is a team that at any given time could explode and become a really good football team," said Bison Head Coach Floyd Keith.

Forte, a former member of the St. Louis Cardinals of the National Football League, has implemented the pro-set into the Aggies offensive plans.

Alvin Grier, a sophomore from Homestead, Florida is the Aggies number-one signal caller. Grier, who didn't see much action last season as a freshman has completed 34 of 68 passes this year for 346 yards and one touchdown.

Mike Jones, a running back, is the Aggies top receiver with 17 receptions for 123 yards and one touchdown. Jones also heads the rushing attack with 250 yards on 63 carries.

The Bison "Big Blue Wrecking Crew" defense has had problems wrecking opponents' rushing attacks. The Aggies have another threat in Truck Ruffin at fullback.

Truck has rolled for 208 yards on 31 carries and one touchdown.

The Aggie defense is anchored at the line-back position by Ricardo Small and Herbert Dixon.

Small has 30 tackles on the season and Dixon has 28. In the secondary Joe Lewis is the Aggies' main man with 29 tackles. Tim Williams is the Aggies' leading interceptor with two on the year.

Opponents have had a good degree of success running the ball on the Aggies. The Aggies opposition in the five previous games have averaged 231.4 yards a game.

"We have to play a total football game to beat the Aggies," said Keith.

Last Saturday against the Trojans of Virginia State the Bison were victorious 13-9.

In a game marred by penalties in front of 16,000 homecoming fans the Bison struck blood on a first quarter touchdown pass from Sandy Nichols to Kevin Watkins from four yards out. The extra point was good

and the Bison led 7-0.

After a 31 yard field goal by Virginia State the Bison scored again on a 21 yard pass from Nichols to tight end Dwayne Jones. The point after attempt by Duke Amayo was no good.

The Bison took a 13-3 lead with them into the locker room at the half.

In the second half the tempo changed as the Trojans became fired up. The Trojan running back were picking up huge lots of real estate on the Bison defense, but they were unable to score until Keith Price carried the ball over the goal line from one yard out late in the fourth quarter.

Price rushed for 90 yards on 13 carries and his rushing mate Perry Riely reeled off 76 yards on 18 carries.

"They (VS) played their best game of the season," said Keith. "The tempo switched because of penalties, but I felt all along that we would win the game."

Nichols finished the game with 15 pass completions in 29 attempts for 220 yards. Tracey Singleton led in receiving with eight catches for 102 yards.

Soccer

(Continued from previous page)

Howard, however, was sloppy on offense. Howard's midfield play build-up was good but bad passing and bad ball control by the forwards lessened the offensive threat.

The second goals for Howard came when midfielder Juan Estrada sent a long pass up-field to Peter Prom. He raced around two Averett defenders and found himself with only goalie Bob Christian to beat. Prom's right footer gave the Bison a 2-0 advantage.

After the intermission the Booters came out kicking. They started to take the long shots at goal which must have given the Averett goalie fits.

Nine minutes into the second period, forward Phillip Gyau scored unassisted from 14 yards out. Goalie Christian got a hand to Gyau's shot but could not hold on to it. The score then was 3-0 Howard.

Gyau's score looked like the goal which broke the Cougars' back. The urge was gone from their play after this score. In fact, Averett Rearly mounted an attack on Howard goal thereafter.

Gyau scored again in the 18th minute from what was probably the best Bison shot all season. Playing on the left wing, where he seems most deadly, Gyau collected a pass from Bison Captain Bancroft Gordon. Gyau shot on the volley from 18 yards out left goalie Christian without a clue.

Freshman halfback Eugene Pascoe rounded out the Bison scoring when he shot into an open net. On that play Anton Skeritt, another freshman, drew goalie Christian from the goal then layed a good pass to the scorer Pascoe.

After the game Bison coach Keith Tucker said, "Someone had to pay for it after Georgetown and George Mason."

The Bison Booters suffered a major setback in their quest for making the playoffs when they were defeated by a strong George Mason University 1-0 in a match played last Tuesday.

From the outset it was clear to see that the Booters would have their hands full. "George Mason is a well coached team," said forward Donnie Streete. GM had gone 10 games (9 shutouts) without a loss or tie. Their team had only given up one goal all season while they had scored 39 times.

George Mason started out the game with two good attacks on goal within the first five minutes. They looked aggressive. Bison coach Keith Tucker said, "They were confident and up for the game."

It was not until around 20 minutes before half-time that Howard started to put things together and come into its own against its opponents. The team suffered at least two bad breaks when two shots on goal hit the GM upright and crossbar. The right half ended without a score.

According to Coach Tucker, the Bisons were too cautious on offense. He said his fullbacks did not overlap, that is, they did not take the ball up field as they usually do. He also said the ball movement-passing was not as good as other games.

George Mason on the other hand played good defense. They played stiff man-to-man marking. "They didn't give Howard a chance to use [its] skills; they took away the

game from us in that respect," said Streete.

With 20 minutes left in the game George Mason scored. A GM winger crossed the ball into the middle and 5'5" GM forward Mike Jung placed a header out of the reach of Bison goalie Gilbert McPherson to make it 1-0 GM.

Howard came close to scoring on at least two occasions but their shots again found the GM upright. At regulation, the Booters were handed their second defeat of the 1982 season.

Forward Donnie Streete said he felt that this was the Bisons most competitive game of the season. The loss made it more difficult, but not impossible, for Howard to get into the playoffs.

Two teams will be selected from the MEAC conference to go to the playoffs. George Mason and the University of Virginia have not lost a game yet this season and they seem most likely to get the two playoff spots. Howard still has a chance of getting into the playoffs by gaining a wildcard entry. It will be up to the selection committee, said Tucker.

BISON NOTES

Correction in the Hilltop two weeks ago we listed the Bison ten worst defeats. We listed the Bison 62-3 loss to Florida A&M as their worst beaten ever. The Bison were defeated 63-0 in 1940 by Lincoln University and that was their worst defeat.

Last week's soccer story was by Earl Findlater not Carlton Lockard.

"Is There A Doctor In The House?"

Carlton Lockard
Hilltop Staff Writer

To whom do Howard athletes take their sprained ankles, torn ligaments and bone fractures? The team doctors, of course.

Doctors Major P. Gladden and Easton L. Manderson, both certified orthopedic surgeons, carry the titles of University Physician for Athletics and Assistant University Physician for Athletic, respectively. They are both on the University Health Service staff.

As the team physician, Gladden's primary responsibility is the football team. Since it is an accepted fact in the athletic department that football competition incurs more injuries than other varsity sports, "I have seen every football game, home or away, since I started," said Gladden, who has held the post since 1969.

According to Dr. Joel Smith, Acting Director of the University Health Service, Dr. Gladden attends all the games "so if something happens," he said, "he's right there."

Dr. Manderson devotes much of his attention to the soccer team, and is present at all of its home games. He began his present career five years ago on an invitation from Dr. Gladden.

Gladden and Manderson both have other time commitments on their schedules which are separate from their duties as team physicians. Both surgeons are on the orthopedic staffs of many area hospitals, such as D.C. General, Washington Hospital Center, Providence and Howard University Hospital, where Gladden is an Assistant Professor of Orthopedics. Each doctor also maintains his own private practice.

In addition, Dr. Gladden is affiliated with several other medical organizations. He is a fellow of the American Orthopedic Society for Sports Medicine

and the American College of Health Association (sports medicine section), while also being a member of the American College of Sports Medicine.

Additionally, Gladden serves on the Joint Committee on Competitive Safeguards and the Medical Aspects of Sports, a committee which scrutinizes the safety of athletic equipment, playing fields and surfaces, and sports rules.

The committee also lobbies for rule and equipment legislation, and was instrumental in developing the ruling which requires mandatory use of mouthpieces in (college) football. He is also a member of the National and the American Medical Association.

Gladden feels that being involved with so many other interests can only help him in diagnosing and treating the players. "These are the things which enhance (one's) exposure in terms of what's going on," Dr. Gladden explained.

However, Dr. Manderson has found times when his interests conflict. "Sometimes it [being a team doctor] does conflict with emergencies at the other hospitals," he said.

Howard University Athletic Director Leo Miles explained that the trainers (Milton Miles and Jacob Felton) and the team doctors have an important relationship. "They are the people on duty who assess whether there's a need for an ambulance (when the doctors are not present)."

"If an ambulance is not available; as they are not at practice sessions," Miles continued, "the trainers perform the necessary actions. An ambulance is always present at football and soccer games."

The trainers contact the doctors when they need them. For a minor injury, for example, the trainer may simply consult with one of the doctors over the phone. The two doctors "are in constant com-

munication with the trainers over the phone," said Miles.

Gladden is drawn to being a team doctor by the "challenge" of the job. During a game, when a player comes out because of an injury, said Gladden, he must decide on what to do immediately, without help or use of X-rays.

Since Dr. Manderson and Dr. Gladden are employed by the University Health Service, they are not under the jurisdiction of the Athletic Department.

"But they work for [the benefit of] the athletes," Dr. Smith contended.

Some say that the football and soccer teams receive undue favoritism because the doctors are present at their contests and not at those of the other teams. But Manderson commented, "it would be a pleasure really to travel with each one of the teams, but it just isn't practical," citing both the lack of time and need to be at every Howard sporting event.

The doctors, both of whom are Howard Medical School graduates, said they enjoy being Howard's team physi-

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TO #5.K.K. OF THE "SONS" ('77): ABOUT TIME YOU GOT HERE! BUT IT'S WORTH THE WAIT!!! —B.B.

THIS WEEK IN SPORTS HOMECOMING DAY!

Oct. 23

Football-N. C. A. & T- RFK Stadium-1:30 p.m.

Soccer-UDC-Away

Cross Country-Catholic-HOME

Tuesday


Oct. 26

Volleyball-American-HOME-7:00 p.m.-Burr Gym

Thursday

Oct. 28

Volleyball-Maryland-HOME-6:00 p.m.-Burr Gym



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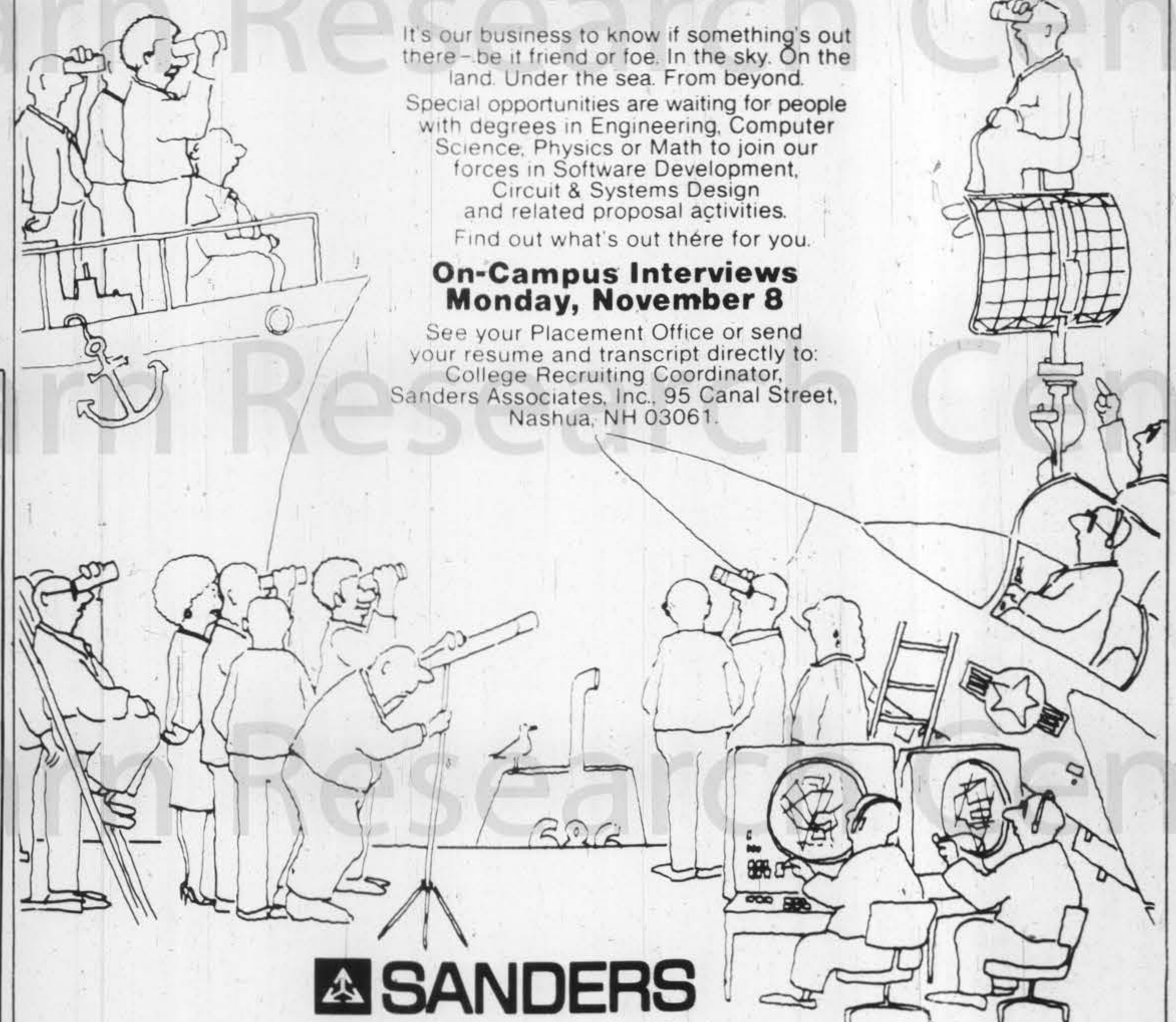
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ANNOUNCEMENTS

NORTH CAROLINA CLUB!!!

Our next meeting is Wed. Oct 27th at 6:00 p.m. (2nd Floor, Blackburn). The N.C. high school recruitment project will be discussed. In addition, bring \$2.00 (sweat-shirt, and \$5.00 for your dues (last meeting dues will be collected). Please be PROMPT!!

"A LEGENDARY AFFAIR"

Alpha Chapters of Delta Sigma Theta Sorority, Inc. and Omega Psi Phi Fraternity, Inc. unveil our creation Homecoming cabaret style. This event happens tomorrow nite (9:30 p.m. - 2:00 a.m.) at the exclusive Washington Hilton, 1919 Connecticut Ave., N.W. See any DELTA or OMEGA for tickets. Don't miss THE AFFAIR '82!

THE FINANCE COMMITTEE OF HUSA WILL HOLD THEIR MEETING ON MONDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1982 at 5:00 p.m. ALL FINANCE COMMITTEE MEMBERS PLEASE COME BY RM 110 OF THE BLACKBURN CENTER.

Wed., Oct. 20: The fourth of a continuing series of forums entitled "Southern Africa in Perspective" will be held from 7 to 9:30 p.m. at All Souls Church, 16th & Harvard Streets, N.W. For more information, call 636-7648.

Sat., Oct. 23: Homecoming Day, with the theme "Harambee," begins when a parade, featuring the homecoming queen, leaves the campus at 9 a.m. At 1:30 p.m. the Bison play N.C. A&T at RFK Stadium. An alumni dinner-theatre featuring the musical play "Parade," written by Ossie Davis, will be held at 7 p.m. in the Blackburn Center Ballroom. Tickets are \$18, and can be purchased at the Cramton Box Office or by calling 636-7199. For further details about homecoming, call 636-5932.

Sun., Oct. 24: Renowned soprano Matilda Dobbs will open the Faculty Concert series at 3 p.m. in the Rankin Memorial Chapel. The performance is free.

Tue., Oct. 26: A workshop entitled "Strength in the Black Family: Keeping a Good Thing Good" will be held 6:30 to 8 p.m. at the Student Resource Center, 6th and Bryant Streets, N.W. Free for Howard students and \$6 for others. For additional information, call Audrey Chapman at 636-6870.

Wed., Oct. 27: A workshop on Federal Funding Opportunities and Resources from 8:30 a.m. to noon in the Blackburn Center auditorium. For information, call 636-5833.

"Short Eyes," a feature of the Documentary Film Series, will be in the Blackburn Center auditorium from noon to 2 p.m. and 7 to 9 p.m. Admission is free. For information, contact Terry Samuels at 636-5689.

A Cross-Cultural Workshop will be held from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. at the Blackburn Center. For information, call Barry Bimm at 636-7517.

Thu., Oct. 28: A Graduate and Professional Schools Information Day with representatives from more than 70 graduate and professional schools will be at the Blackburn Center ballroom from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. The event is sponsored by the Office of Career Planning and Placement, 636-7513.

Through Fri. Oct. 29: "The Blind Series," a photographic exhibition by SUZEN, will be at the Gallery of the School of Architecture and Planning. The exhibit is a series of 35 photographs of urban images photographed through venetian blinds as they are opened. Gallery hours are 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.

WANTED!!!
Hilltop Staff-writers for 1982-83 Administration in the areas of: International, Local/National, Sports and Campus News. It is a mutually beneficial experience. Come into the Hilltop Office between 9-5 pm, Monday thru Friday and join in a POSITIVE ACTION PROGRAM.

The Brothers of Phi Beta Sigma Fraternity Inc. and their sensuous Starlet Court present a Pre-Dawn Homecoming Cabaret, Saturday, Oct. 23 at 145 Kennedy St. N.W. from 10 p.m. to 5 a.m. Free transportation. Price \$5.00.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

ATTENTION! ATTENTION!

There will be an important meeting of the IZ Club of Zeta Phi Beta Sorority on Sunday October 24 at 1:00 p.m. in the School of Architecture auditorium.

There will be a general meeting of the Maryland Student Alliance on Wednesday, October 27, 1982 at 5:00 p.m. in Room 105 Locke Hall. All new members are welcome!

THE BROOKLAND COMMUNITY COOPERATIVE ASSOCIATION IS SPONSORING BROOKLAND DAY ON OCTOBER 23, 1982, FROM 10:00 a.m. - 6:00 p.m. THE BROOKLAND DAY FESTIVITIES WILL INCLUDE LIVE MUSIC, MARCHING BANDS, CLOWNS, ARTS & CRAFTS, FOOD & FUN FOR EVERYONE. COME ONE, COME ALL TO 12TH AND MONROE STREETS, N.E. NEAR CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY. ONLY TWO (2) BLOCKS FROM THE BROOKLAND METRO STATION.

Washington, D.C.--October 7--The Scholarship Research Institute of Washington, D.C., an organization specializing in aiding students and their parents in their efforts to locate funds for college, is itself offering three (3) \$1000 scholarships. Applicants must meet the criteria outlined below:

- undergraduate
- full-time student
- G.P.A. of 2.0 or above

For application and information, students should write to:

Scholarship Research Institute
P.O. Box 50157
Washington, D.C. 20004

The deadline for applications is November 30, 1982. Awardees will be notified by December 15, 1982. Recipients will be selected based upon their academic performance, leadership abilities, college and community activities. These awards are for the Spring semester of the 1982-83 school year and may be used for any expenses related directly or indirectly to the pursuit of any academic major at the undergraduate level.

1983 Senior Class Trip--Spring Break

Plans are underway for the 1983 Senior Class Trip. Tentatively, Jamaica has been chosen as the destination. Meetings will be necessary to discuss all the plan options. All interested persons are invited to a meeting Monday, October 25, 1982 at 5 p.m., Room 126 Blackburn University Center. This may be your last opportunity to help finalize the trip. For additional information, call Belinda Lightfoot at 636-7000.

WEEKEND APT. SALE!! Floor Sofa, \$35.00; Contemporary Chrome/Glass Dinette, 145.00; Designer Chair, Matching Drapes, Table, Pillows, Chrome/Glass Desk, 95.00; Tropical Plants, Pictures, Lamps, chairs, tables, etc.... All items purchased in Georgetown! Excellent condition! For info: 490-9021.

VOCATIONAL ASSESSMENT-A free interest inventory will be administered and individual counseling provided to assist individuals seeking career guidance and direction. Saturday, October 23, 1982, from 12:00 noon - 2:00 p.m. Educational Opportunity Center, 2124 Martin Luther King Ave., S.E. For additional information call: 889-5300.

The Charles Hamilton Houston Pre-Law Society invites all interested persons to share an afternoon with Dean Percy R. Luney Jr. of the North Carolina Central University School of Law on Thursday, Oct. 28 from 4 to 6:30 p.m., Blackburn Center, Room 150. Refreshments will be served.

SOCIAL AND POLITICAL DYNAMISM IN HAITI

Simperele/Coumbite Sunday, October 24, 1982 4:00 p.m. American University, Mark Wechsler Theatre. Mary Graydon Center, 3rd Floor Nebraska & Massachusetts Ave., N.W. sponsored by The Media Center, American University

ANNOUNCEMENTS

ATTENTION COMPUTER MAJORS!!!

Don't miss the next meeting of COBISS! Upcoming events to be discussed, and Mr. Tom Burke from Arthur Anderson Company will be our guest speaker. The meeting will take place on Tuesday, Oct. 26 at 5:00 p.m. in Room 105 in the School of Business. Computer-Based Information Systems Society
... WE DO IT BYTE BY BYTE!!

ATTENTION!!

The SKI WEEK-END WILL be held on January 14-16 (Martin Luther King, Jr. Holiday weekend) this year and we will be traveling to the beautiful mountains of Sugar-bush, Vermont. All those interested in joining in the affair of the year should contact Kelly Evans at 797-1974 immediately! The deadline for the first payment is October 31, 1982...act now as space is limited and going faster by the day. Don't miss out on your chance to be a part of the WILD and WONDERFUL Week-End in Vermont!!!!

The Gentlemen of Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity, Inc. Beta Chapter, present "AN EVENING OF ELEGANCE."

To be held at the Chapter II Supper Club 900 First Street, S.E., October 23, 1982 9:00 p.m.-5:00 a.m. \$5.00 admission. Contact any Alpha for tickets.

ATTENTION GALS

Can you sing?
Can you harmonize?
Do you think you're singing group material?
I'm looking for 3 female vocalists who would be interested in forming a singing group (previous group experience helpful).
Call Ms. Randolph at 797-2631 after 5:00 p.m.

ATTENTION BKX MEMBERS

There will be an important meeting on October 20 at 5:30 p.m. in Room 131-a, EJM. All members are expected to attend!

Kappa Alpha Psi Fraternity Inc. is sponsoring an essay contest. The theme of the contest is: The Right to Vote. A once sacred right has now fallen prey to an apathetic Black American population. How can the Black vote manifest the destiny of a waning Black America?

Contest Rules are as follows:

- All essays are limited to undergraduate students.
- All essays must be typed and double-spaced.
- All essays must be from 1000 to 1250 words.
- All essays should be the original work of the contestant.
- All essays should contain the following on a separate page: Name, classification, major, address (permanent and temporary), and telephone number.

Information may be picked up at the Student Center front desk.

FOX:
I couldn't help but notice you buying Cliffs Notes at the bookstore. We must have a lot in common. I use Cliffs Notes to help me understand those tough lit assignments, and they give me a great review. Let's discuss this further over a bottle of chilled Cardonnay! Your place or mine?

HUNTER

ATTENTION ALL STUDENTS!
The 1982 Homecoming Committee presents the 1982 Homecoming Student Package. It includes: homecoming t-shirt, poster, bumper sticker, button; and also tickets to: Casino Nite, Variety Show, Fashion Show, Greek Show, and more! Please take advantage of this very special offer which valued at \$25.00 but will be sold to students for only \$15.00. Hurry because this offer is only good for the first 500 students! Call 636-5932 for more information. CALL NOW!!

ATTENTION ALL ALUMNI OF HOWARD U:
The 1982 Homecoming Committee presents the 1982 Homecoming Alumni Package. It includes: homecoming t-shirt, poster, bumper sticker, button; and also tickets to: the Dinner Theatre,

ANNOUNCEMENTS

Fashion Show, box seat tickets for the homecoming game at RFK stadium, discount coupons for drinks at Joplin's (Howard Inn) and more! Please become an active part in your alma mata's homecoming activities and get this special offer which is valued at \$40.00 and is being sold to alumni for only \$30.00. Call 636-5932 for more information. CALL NOW!!

YOU DIRTY RAT:

To the person who stole my Cliffs Notes: You can steal my car, steal my watch, even steal my date! But to steal my Cliffs Notes is a low blow indeed. Just because they give a great review and make those tough lit assignments easy to understand is no excuse. Next time, go to the bookstore and buy your own Cliffs Notes. May the bird of paradise nest in your bookbag!
RIPPED OFF

RESUME BOOK 1982 - 1982

The Office of Career Planning and Placement is in the process of putting together a resume book. If you are interested in having your resume in this book, please leave a copy with Hazel Boxley, Room 206, Student Resource Center.

ALL RESUMES MUST MEET THE FOLLOWING CRITERIA:

1. Must be a graduating student during the 1982-83 school year.
2. Must be on page, 8 1/2" x 11".
3. Must have 1" margins.
4. Must be typewritten using a carbon ribbon.
5. Must be submitted by October 29.

WOMEN SOCCER PLAYERS interested in getting together and playing soccer, contact Angel at 797-1841 or Lynn at 829-5220 between 8:00 p.m. and 10:00 p.m. No experience necessary. Games will be informal.

ROOMMATE

Watching you study Dante is a Divine Comedy indeed! You're in deep water. Why not wise up and get Cliffs Notes. They'll help you to understand what you read, and they give a great review. Do us both a favor! The bookstore has the titles you need.
LAUGHING IN MY PILLOW member for tickets.

To all those who are going on the trip on Dec. 4th to see Dreamgirls with the National Organization of Black University and College Students, the second payment of \$20.00 is due on November 1. The buses will be leaving at approx. 2:30 from Cramton Auditorium. If there is any change in the time of departure, it will be printed in the Hilltop the week before the trip, or you can call Lauri Nichols at 636-1720 or Connie Clay at 636-0529 to keep posted. The next NOBUCS meeting will be held on Oct. 28 in the Forum of the Blackburn Center from 6-8 p.m.

The D.C. Chapter of the Association of Black Psychologists is sponsoring a Career Day for undergraduate and graduate psychology students. Come discuss issues and opportunities with professionals and students in the field. The event will take place on October 23 from 9:30 to 4:00 at the Student Resource Center on the main campus of Howard University. Pre-registration is \$1.00; \$2.00 at the door. For further information, call 289-3663.

Phi Beta Sigma Frat. Cabaret-Sat., Oct. 23, bus departure points 1) Bethune and the Quad 2) Meridian and 15 St. Apartments 3) Eton and Sutton. Schedules will be posted.

During the month of October, an ascertainment study of WHBC-AM, the Howard Campus's student-run radio station will be conducted by students in the Department of Radio/TV/Film. Volunteers are needed to participate in the study through attending one hour "rap sessions". The purpose of the sessions is to allow a variety of HU community members to informally discuss their feelings about WHBC and how it should serve them. Both non-students and students are encouraged to volunteer. FREE refreshments will be served. For more information contact Ms. Marilyn D. Fife, Lecturer, Dept. of Radio/TV/Film, at 636-7927.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

ATTENTION!

FREE BEER to the first 500 people! Custom made buttons practically a GIVEAWAY!
FIREWORKS DISPLAY and much, much more.
HOWARD UNIVERSITY'S FINEST HOMECOMING PEP RALLY!!

Friday, October 22, 1982. From 7:30-8:30 p.m. on the football field. See you on the 50 yard line! WHAT'S AN AGGIE?

BISON DOG AGGIES AS ONLY YOU CAN!! THE VICTORY IS YOURS, SO GO FOR IT!!! GOOD LUCK TOMORROW!!!
theo

To no. 5, K.K. of the "SONS" ('77) ABOUT TIME YOU GOT HERE! BUT IT'S WORTH THE WAIT!!!! B.B.

ATTENTION:

All Juniors in The School of Engineering. There will be a general meeting October 27, at 4:00pm. in the Engineering Auditorium.

REWARD

For a dark burgundy leather briefcase. It was found missing from the 7th stack of Founder's Library at 10:30 p.m. last Tuesday night. Contained inside was a racoon key chain with keys, identification cards, green spiral notebook, clipboard, and other small items. If you have any information, please phone Fatama Sanders at 636-1876.

All are invited to attend the Panel Discussion: HOW TO COUNTER THE KLAN sponsored by the Sophomore Class of Liberal Arts, "Progressive Production" 1982-83. To be held at the Armour J. Blackburn Center Forum Room on October 25, 1982 at 5:30. For further information contact Vonnie Barnes or any sophomore class officer at 636-7009.

A E Rho meeting 5:30 Monday Oct. 23. Be there broadcasters.

NEW YORKERS LTD
HOMECOMING EXTRAVANZA
Saturday, October 23, 1982
Tickets - \$6.00
Can be purchased at Cramton and at the football game

SPIRITUAL RETREAT

The Newman Club is sponsoring a retreat for Howard University students on November 12 to 14 at Camp Maria in Southern Maryland. For more information call: 842-9022; 842-9103 or 234-0983. Let this be your Great Escape to a great spiritual experience!

Come visit a special place where marginally employed, unemployed and homeless women live while preparing for the return to independence. Join Deborah's Place, in its annual Open House on Sunday, October 24 from 12:00 - 4:00 at 1327 N Street, N.W. Washington, D.C. For further information call 667-5704.

Join the N Street Ministries in a Halloween Celebration!! Food, music, games, roller skating and a health demonstration are only a few of the activities to frolic in on October 30, 1982 from 10:00 a.m. to 3 p.m. The fair will be at 14th & N Street N.W. Join the fun! Bring a friend.

The University-Wide Activities Appropriations Board (UWAAB) invites University-wide organizations to submit Budget Requests for funding of their activities. Budget Request forms are available in the Office of Student Activities, Blackburn Center, Room 117. Completed Budget Request forms are due in the Office of Student Activities by 5:00 p.m. Tuesday, October 26, 1982. For further information, contact the Director of Student Activities, 636-7000.

Shuttle Bus transportation to the Homecoming football game at RFK Stadium will begin at 11:00 a.m. from Freedmen's Square. Three shuttle runs will be made by each bus ending at 2:00 p.m. Return transportation will begin immediately after the game. Two shuttle runs will be made by each bus to Freedmen's Square.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

FIRST ANNUAL DENTAL CAREERS DAY

SPONSORED BY THE HEALTH PROFESSIONS CLUB AND IN CONJUNCTION WITH STAFF AND FACULTY OF THE HOWARD UNIVERSITY DENTAL SCHOOL. October 30, 1982 at 8 a.m. - 1:00 p.m. PICK UP APPLICATIONS IN THE CENTER FOR PREPROFESSIONAL EDUCATION ROOM 335 FOUNDERS LIBRARY Phone: 636-7273

Thanksgiving Break Bus Trip to Connecticut. The cost is only \$50.00 round trip! A \$25.00 deposit is due by Monday, November 1, 1982. For more information contact Kris at 636-0654, Paula at 636-0593, Kim at 636-1851, or Karen at 277-3139.

G.C. PRODUCTIONS PRESENTS HOWARD UNIVERSITY'S ULTIMATE AFFAIR AT THE CLUBHOUSE 1296 Upshur Street, N.W. (Take 70 bus-Georgia Avenue) Friday, October 22, 11 p.m. until 5:00 in advance \$6.00 at door with college I.D. For information call: 439-9686 or 797-1753 or see any G.C. Production member for tickets

DO NOT MISS THIS AFFAIR

Kappa Alpha Psi Fraternity Inc. Xi Chapter will be sponsoring a forum on the Congressional Black Caucus: Politics, People and Institutions! Panel members include Professor Al Thornton, Professor Ron Walters, Ms. Fran Farmer, and Att. Bill Kirk

Date & Place: October 27, 1982 7:30 p.m. Social Work Auditorium Refreshments will be served

Kappa Alpha Psi will be taking elderly people to voting polls on November 2. Volunteers with cars are needed. Please contact.

The brothers of Kappa Alpha Psi will be visiting the various dorms to collect books to be donated to Lorton Prison, November 1-5, 1982.

PERSONALS

Don,
I think it's quite important to at least have your name in print at least once. Have a happy day!
Guess Who

To Fox,
Happy Birthday- You finally made it and I'm glad I was around to see it. If you thought you were surprised Friday--Wait until tonight Love you always,
Kandi

To the girls in 209--Rita Bita, Donna C. and Fly Girl: 4 years ago we met. Different personalities meshed together forming a family. With each new experience, we learned and grew together. Today we travel separately, striving towards goals set long ago. Though we are apart, the bond still exists. I'm proud of us all. Welcome home Donna C. and Fly Girl. The girls in 209 are still all the way live!!!!
Pokie

To Adrienne: WE DID IT!! It's time for change. We have a start and ain't no stopping us now!! IRIS alias ADRILS (the other half)

To H.K.H
Times were fun and full of laughter, and not too many tears. Here's to hoping we're together forever after these past and wonderful two years Love ya, D.L.S.

"MY ONLY HOME"

They say my charge is serious you see for me to steal so readily I steal and steal until I am satisfied and when I steal I ask my self why my lawyer said I have a good case in three days time I'; be out of this place. The jail you see is the only home I know I got caught again so here I go

My overgrown Baby Huey--You are a helluva man. You have my respect and admiration; but most of all you have my love. Stick it to them in your last homecoming game--Your "sister"

Rocky J.G.
Congratulations on a job well done.
Truly,
747 Park Rd.